

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 199

13 October 1983

JAPAN

Economic Package To Meet Part of U.S. Demands 'Soon'	C 1
Japanese, U.S. Businessmen End Annual Meeting	C 1
Government Bond Issuance in U.S. Being Studied	C 2
New JSP Chairman Desires Meeting With Reagan	C 2
Alaska Governor Asks Nakasone Help on Oil Exports	C 3
Abe Leaves for Seoul To Attend State Funeral	C 3
Continuing Reaction to Tanaka Bribery Conviction	C 4
Tanaka Letter on Diet Seat	C 4
Light Sentence Said 'Mild Surprise'	C 4
Rallies Demand Tanaka's Resignation	C 5
Nakasone in 'Tight Political Corner'	C 5
Verdict May Delay Economic Action	C 7
Press Comment Reported	C 7
Hiroshima City Mayor Protests PRC Nuclear Test	C 8

NORTH KOREA

Chon's Blaming of North for Rangoon Bombing Denounced	D 1
Citizens' Comments	D 1
Accusations Called Slanderous	D 3
More Denunciations	D 3
Workers Pledge Vigilance	D 6
Indignation Over 'Intrigue'	D 6
'Anticommunist Row' Condemned	D 7
Reagan Urged To Change Policy on South Korea [VRPR]	D 9
Delegation From Tokyo Opposes Reagan's Japan Visit	D 10
U.S. Forces From Japan To Partake in South Exercises	D 11
More Rallies Against South's Suppression of Students	D 11
Student Group Denounces Chon for Campus Suppression	D 12
MINJU CHOSON Condemns Chon's Remarks to IPU	D 13
7 Oct Commentary	D 13
12 Oct Commentary	D 14
NODONG SINMUN Endorses DCRK Reunification Plan [8 Oct]	D 15
Anniversary of USSR-DPRK Relations Commemorated	D 18
DPRK Envoy in Moscow Host Reception at Embassy	D 18

SOUTH KOREA

Further Reportage on, Reaction to Burma Bombing	E 1
Evidence of North's Involvement	E 1
Burma Asked To Break Ties With North	E 1
North Koreans Staying in Embassy	E 2
Chon Receives Weinberger	E 2
Weinberger's Comments Noted	E 2
Burma Pledges Diplomatic Action	E 3
Abe Pledges Japanese Support	E 3
Deputy Finance Minister Dies	E 4

Funeral Held 13 Oct	E 4
Premier's Remarks at Funeral	E 5
India 2d Possible Bombing Site	E 6
National Situation Viewed [CHUNGANG ILBO 11 Oct]	E 6
North's Terrorism Policy Reviewed [KOREA HERALD 12 Oct]	E 8
Thorough Investigation Urged [TONG-A ILBO 10 Oct]	E 9
Extension of U.S. Carrier's Visit Noted	E 10
Ad Hoc IPU Committee Adopts Resolution on KAL	E 10

BURMA

Reportage on Bombing Incident Aftermath	G 1
Armed 'Korean' Captured	G 1
Investigation Underway [BANGKOK POST 11 Oct]	G 1
Karens Deny Involvement [BANGKOK POST 11 Oct]	G 1
ROK Special Envoy Departs	G 2
AFP: Prime Minister To Head Intelligence Bureau	G 2
Briefs: Ambassador to Romania; Delegation Returns From PRC; Ambassadors to Thailand, France	G 2

KAMPUCHEA

Commentary Criticizes Sihanouk's Speech at UN	H 1
SPK Hails Indochinese Countries' 4-Point Plan	H 1
KAMPUCHEA Cited on SRV 'Colonization' Issue	H 2
Thai Border Violations by Land, Sea, Air Reported	H 3
BANGKOK POST Interviews Son Sann in New York [8 Oct]	H 3
VODK Claims Thach 'Lied' About Troop Withdrawal	H 4
VODK Notes Khieu Samphan's Meeting at UN	H 5
VODK Reports Indonesian Reception for Sihanouk	H 5
VODK Commentary Demands SRV Troop Withdrawal	H 6
VONADK on Soviet Backing for SRV in Kampuchea	H 7
VONADK Report Khmers Mutiny Over Attack on Soviets	H 8
VONADK Reports SRV Political Infighting	H 8
VONADK on SRV Indoctrination Program in Laos	H 8

LAOS

PASASON on PRK Policy Toward Vietnamese Residents [6 Oct]	I 1
Party, Government Delegation Reports From SRV	I 2
Souphanouvong Attends Literacy Campaign Rally	I 2

THAILAND

Foreign Minister on Kampuchea, Reagan Visit [BANGKOK POST 9 Oct]	J 1
---	-----

VIETNAM

Commentary Assays Wu Xueqian's U.S. Visit	K 1
Allegations by PRC of Border Intrusion Rejected	K 1
Soviet Vice Chairman Aliyev Receives Dinh Nho Liem	K 1
DPRK Embassy in Hanoi Marks WPK Anniversary	K 2
Vocational Training Pact Signed in Czechoslovakia	K 2
Communique Issued on 'Legal Departure' Program	K 2
Consular Accord Ratification With France Exchanged	K 3
Pham Van Dong Attends Hanoi Sports Festival	K 3
Le Duan, Do Muoi Visit Hydroelectric Project	K 4
Truong Chinh Addresses 14 April Dac Lac Meeting	K 7
[TAP CHI CONG SAN Aug]	
Warning Issued on Armyworms, Planthoppers	K 18
Briefs: Hau Giang Pest Control; Thanh Hoa Waterlogging	K 18

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

DPRK 'Strongly Implicated' in Burma Blast	M 1
'Big' Wheat Sale to USSR Expected as Talks End	M 1
Two Policy Differences With ASEAN Noted	M 1

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Outcome of ASEAN Parliamentary Meeting Hailed	O 1
Group Trying to Establish Republic Warned [NEW STRAITS TIMES 11 Oct]	O 1
Briefs: BERNAMA-QNA Linkup	O 1

PHILIPPINES

Marcos Moves Closer to New Aquino Commission	P 1
President Seeks Investigation Resumption	P 1
Problems in Forming New Panel [BULLETIN TODAY 12 Oct]	P 1
Differing Views Among Opposition Leaders	P 2
Aquino's Brother Discloses Work Stoppage Plan	P 2
Scheme Would Paralyze Business	P 2
Paper Views Opposition Plan [METRO MANILA TIMES 10 Oct]	P 3
Virata Remains Critical of Martial Law	P 4
28 Killed in Southern Leyte Gun Battle	P 4
Government Steps Up Drive Against Overpricing	P 4
Stores Closed for Overpricing	P 5
'Highest Priority' Given To Foreign Debt Issue	P 5
[METRO MANILA TIMES 12 Oct]	
Government May Stop Guarantees of Private Loans	P 6
Mrs Marcos Launches Food Production Program	P 6

ECONOMIC PACKAGE TO MEET PART OF U.S. DEMANDS 'SOON'

OW130807 Tokyo KYODO in English 0732 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 13 KYODO -- Finance Ministry officials said Thursday some of the demands which U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan has made on Japan would be met soon, whereas others including deregulation of interest on bank deposits could not be accepted immediately.

The officials were commenting on the four-point proposal which Regan made during a meeting Wednesday in Washington with Japanese Ambassador to the U.S. Yoshio Okawara. Regan demanded that Japan take definite steps to correct the weak trend of yen currency, reduce the trade surplus, open the capital market further to foreign interests and internationalize the yen.

As to the opening of the capital market, Regan urged Japan to deregulate interest rates on bank deposits and allow foreign interests to take over Japanese banks.

A new overall economic package which the government plans to adopt later this month to perk up domestic business and to ease the trade friction will call for measures to step up inflow of foreign capital and internationalization of the yen, ministry sources said. These measures would include lifting restrictions on foreigners' investments in real estate and the creation of a yen-denominated banker's acceptance (BA) market. BA's are drafts drawn by importers on foreign exchange banks to raise yen funds for import settlement, and accepted and signed by such banks.

However, the officials said Regan's demand for decontrol of interest on bank deposits could not be accepted readily. They said they would hold consultations with the Americans to obtain their understanding.

The officials said Regan's remark that the yen is still undervalued has not made it difficult for the Bank of Japan to lower its base interest rate. The officials said that a cut in the official discount rate would be helpful in boosting domestic demand to ease Japan's export pressures.

Bank of Japan officials, however, took a different view of the Regan remark. They interpreted it as indicating that Regan wants Japan to take steps to make the yen stronger rather than giving priority to reflationary measures. They said the central bank can only be more cautious about lowering the discount rate.

On the yen-dollar exchange rate problem, Finance Ministry officials said that they would study what can be done to make the yen much stronger, but added this is a difficult problem.

JAPANESE, U.S. BUSINESSMEN END ANNUAL MEETING

OW120929 Tokyo KYODO in English 0918 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 12 KYODO -- Japanese and U.S. southeast business leaders Wednesday ended their to-day annual meeting here after issuing a joint statement calling for every effort to prevent protectionism from further raising its ugly head. The joint statement also said the Japanese and U.S. delegations expressed their apprehension over the adverse effects which America's state unitary tax would have on Japanese investments in the United States. They also voiced their concern over America's local content legislation. The statement attributed the relatively high economic growth rates in seven U.S. southeast states partly to steadily increasing Japanese investments.

The meeting -- the eighth joint annual session of the Japan-U.S. southeast association and its American counterpart -- was attended by a 350-member U.S. delegation and a 60-member Japanese delegation. Norishige Hasegawa, chairman of Sumitomo Chemical Co., led the Japanese delegation, and the Americans were headed by Richard Ray, manager of Tennessee operations for Aluminum Co of America (ALCOA).

At the second-day meeting Wednesday, six representatives from both sides, including Eishiro Saito, chairman of Nippon Steel Corp., expressed their opinions on the two countries' trade problems. It was agreed to hold the next meeting in Birmingham, Alabama, in mid-October 1984.

GOVERNMENT BOND ISSUANCE IN U.S. BEING STUDIED

OW120435 Tokyo KYODO in English 0408 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 12 KYODO -- The Finance Ministry has begun studying the possibility of issuing so-called "Nakasone bonds" -- foreign currency-denominated government bonds -- in the United States to step up capital inflow into Japan chiefly to make the yen stronger, official sources said Wednesday.

The sources said the "Nakasone bond" plan would probably be included in the overall economic package which the government would adopt later this month to boost domestic demand and ease trade friction with other countries. They said legislation to amend the law concerning foreign currency-denominated government bond issue formalities to facilitate the issue of national bonds overseas would be submitted to the Diet at its next ordinary session, if possible. They said the ministry is aiming at issuing bonds in the U.S. also to diversify the bond issue markets and to widen the scope of bond buyers.

The sources noted that Japan's outstanding national bond issues total 110 trillion yen (472 billion dollars) and the treasury faces the need to issue refunding bonds in fiscal 1985 and beyond as deficit-covering bonds are maturing. However, the sources said the government would look for a chance to issue bonds next spring or later since the interest rates in the U.S. are still too high to float bonds there. Japan will probably compete with debt-ridden countries like Brazil and Mexico in issuing bonds on the U.S. market.

They said due respect will be paid to the laws and practices in the U.S. in revising the bond issue formalities law. National bonds were issued five times between 1959 and 1968 overseas -- in the U.S., Switzerland and West Germany. In the event of issue of Nakasone bonds, it will be the first Japanese national bond issue in the U.S. since 1963, and the first issue overseas under the general national account since the war's end in 1945.

NEW JSP CHAIRMAN DESIRES MEETING WITH REAGAN

OW071109 Tokyo KYODO in English 1053 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Takamatsu, Kagawa Pref. Oct 7 KYODO -- Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Chairman Masashi Ishibashi said Friday he wishes to meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan during Reagan's visit to Japan in early November. Ishibashi told a press conference here he will meet U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo Mike Mansfield next Friday and convey his desire.

"I don't care the venue, whether in Tokyo or Washington," he said, indicating his readiness to visit the United States if a meeting in Tokyo does not materialize. If realized, the Reagan-Ishibashi meeting would mark a major turnabout in the policy of the country's largest opposition party.

The JSP, generally regarded as being anti-U.S. has so far opposed any visit by American presidents to Japan, although there were nuances in its attitude on each occasion. In 1960, the Socialist Party played a leading role in thwarting a scheduled visit by then President Dwight Eisenhower amid mounting anti-American movements in Japan in connection with the revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

Political commentators said Ishibashi's proposal for talks with President Reagan was chiefly aimed at impressing the world with the party's new "realistic approach" to international affairs. Ishibashi, who became JSP chairman last month, has long been the chief advocate of the so-called 'unarmed neutrality policy. In his recent remarks, he stressed the essence of the policy was to maintain friendly relations with any and all countries. At Friday's press conference, Ishibashi said: "What we are opposing is the military alliance between Japan and the United States, not the close economic and cultural relations." "We should further strengthen such economic and cultural ties," he added.

He said he will meet Mansfield over lunch Friday next week. Besides paying his respects to the American envoy, Ishibashi said he would like to exchange views with Mansfield on various matters.

Ishibashi visited China earlier this month for the first top-level contact between the JSP and China's Communist Party since the two parties established official party-to-party relations last March. The JSP chief is here on a stumping tour in preparation for the much speculated dissolution of the lower house within this year.

ALASKA GOVERNOR ASKS NAKASONE HELP ON OIL EXPORTS

OW080553 Tokyo KYODO in English 0417 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 8 KYODO -- Alaskan Governor Bill Sheffield Saturday urged Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to take up the question of Japanese crude oil imports from his state when he meets U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Tokyo next month, officials said.

Sheffield referred during the meeting to the likelihood of the U.S. Congress rejecting a bill to amend the Export Control Act, which bans Alaskan crude exports. He said Alaskan oil is an important product which can help reduce Japan's growing trade surplus with the U.S. and asked Nakasone to discuss the matter with Reagan, the officials said. The two leaders are scheduled to meet on November 10. The prime minister was noncommittal to the governor's plea, the officials added.

ABE LEAVES FOR SEOUL TO ATTEND STATE FUNERAL

OW121023 Tokyo KYODO in English 1017 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 12 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe left for Seoul Wednesday evening to represent the government at a state funeral Thursday for South Korean victims of an explosion in Rangoon on Sunday. Abe will visit the residence of South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, one of the victims, to extend his condolences to Yi's family. After Thursday's funeral, Abe will call on President Chon Tu-hwan and talk with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who will also attend the funeral.

CONTINUING REACTION TO TANAKA BRIBERY CONVICTION

Tanaka Letter on Diet Seat

OW120957 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0830 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Letter from former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka on the verdict against him in the Lockheed payoff trial; place not given -- read by Secretary Hayasaka -- live]

[Text] I would like to read a letter concerning today's verdict at the Tokyo District Court:

1. I [Tanaka] would like to express my deepest regret over today's verdict at the Tokyo District Court. In my statements at the first trial, I pledged that I would clarify the truth, through due legal proceedings, and prove my innocence through court proceedings. I said that by so doing, I could fulfill my duty as a man who enjoys the great trust of the people. This still remains my faith and position. I have immediately entered an appeal, and I am convinced that my innocence will be proved before long at a higher court. I will fight it out with indomitable resolve to protect the honor and authority which I enjoyed while serving as prime minister.

2. As a member of the Diet, I am wholly entrusted by the people with the task of promoting state administration. It is my responsibility and duty to carry out this task vigorously. As long as I am alive and enjoy the people's support and understanding, I will do my best to fulfill my duty as a member of the Diet in the days to come. I believe that this is the very way for me to respond to the faith and friendship of many people who support and encourage me.

3. I am concerned about the social trend of blocking true assertions with ungrounded speculations and irresponsible comment. I will never yield a step, but will continue moving ahead to protect the democracy of our country and not to invite political darkness again.

Light Sentence Said 'Mild Surprise'

OW120635 Tokyo KYODO in English 0625 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 12 KYODO -- The sentence of four years in prison for former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Wednesday came as a mild surprise to many Japanese who had expected the court to give him five years as the prosecution had demanded.

The Tokyo district court ruling noted two factors in granting the mitigation: Tanaka's contributions to the national interest and the fact that the bribery stemmed from an offer from Lockheed's sales agent.

"Tanaka achieved much to promote national interests while serving as postal, finance and international trade and industry minister and later as prime minister," it said. It also said the bribery had originated not from a request from Tanaka but from an offer by Marubeni Corp. The 500 million yen paid to Tanaka was exactly the sum offered by the Lockheed sales agent, it added.

The ruling went on to say there existed no circumstances at the time under which All Nippon Airways' selection of Lockheed Tristar for its fleet over other aircraft might cause harm to the nation's aviation industry.

The court cited these points as justifying extenuating the punishment for Tanaka. Otherwise, what Tanaka did in the Lockheed affair deserved the maximum penalty for bribe taking (five years in prison), it said.

Rallies Demand Tanaka's Resignation

OW121249 Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 12 KYODO -- Opposition parties, labor unions and various citizens' groups Wednesday staged rallies throughout the country to demand that former Premier Kakuei Tanaka, found guilty in the Lockheed pay off trial, give up his seat in the parliament.

Participants in the rallies in some 230 places in Tokyo, Niigata, Tanaka's home prefecture, and 45 other prefectures numbered about 350,000, according to the national police agency's account. This was the largest demonstration of its kind over the Lockheed incident.

In Tokyo, the No 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) and other labor organizations sponsored an anti-Tanaka rally at Meiji Park in the evening. Sponsors said 20,000 people took part.

JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi denounced Tanaka, who issued a statement saying he will never give up his Diet seat. Ishibashi demanded that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone dissolve the lower house and hold a general election to seek a popular verdict.

Takeshi Kurekawa, head of the largest labor federation, Sohyo, appealed for popular pressure until the lower house is dissolved.

The rally participants broke some 100 balloons painted with Tanaka's likeness in their protest demonstration. They staged street marches in two groups, raising placards reading "Four-year prison term too light" and "Tanaka, go to prison."

The Japan Communist Party and its supporting groups also held a similar rally at the Hibiya Park outdoor hall in Tokyo in the evening. Some 5,000 joined it, organizers said. Mitsuhiro Kaneko, secretariat chief of the Communist Party, appealed for stepped-up popular pressure on Tanaka to resign from politics.

Nakasone in 'Tight Political Corner'

OW121213 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT 12 Oct 83

[By Ichiro Nakagawa]

[Text] Tokyo Oct 12 KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's dogged resolve to remain Japan's kingmaker in spite of a guilty verdict slapped on him Wednesday precipitated public outcries, sending the man he picked, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, into a tight political corner.

The guilty verdict by the Tokyo District Court also drew sharp reactions not only from opposition parties but from Nakasone's Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) sparking an intensive intraparty feud.

Political commentators said the Diet (parliament), called into an extra session last month to clear bills related to Nakasone's pledge to remove fat from the government bureaucracy, will grind to a complete halt if the LDP refuses an "oust-Tanaka" resolution prepared by the opposition.

The court ruling on Tanaka, 65, for accepting slush money from U.S. aircraft maker Lockheed while in office in the early 1970s -- the biggest postwar scandal here -- came less than one month before U.S. President Ronald Reagan arrives in Tokyo. Nakasone, who was installed in power last November, also will have to welcome to Japan West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang next month.

If political turmoil and disarray should continue during their stays, Nakasone's international prestige may be hurt although his political status would remain intact, the commentators said.

Immediately after news of the guilty ruling broke, opposition parties issued statements demanding Tanaka give up the House of Representatives (lower house) seat he has held for 36 years. Opposition leaders then kicked off an anti-Tanaka campaign.

Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the No 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP), said: "Former Prime Minister Tanaka should immediately relinquish his Diet seat to take moral and political responsibility for what he has done."

Nakasone, 65, wasted no time in challenging the opposition demand, telling reporters he will not take any action to oust Tanaka, sentenced to jail for four years. The status of a Diet member is guaranteed by the Constitution and diet law, he said.

Upon returning to his luxurious home in Tokyo, Tanaka, nicknamed the "general in the dark" because of his behind-the-scenes political manipulation, echoed Nakasone and declared he will never retire from politics.

"As long as I live I will perform my duty, however small it may be, as a Diet member," Tanaka told his parliamentary followers, who make up the largest faction in the conservative party.

Three main critics of the Tanaka-Nakasone alliance lashed out at Tanaka's statement and explicitly and implicitly called on him to leave national politics.

Takeo Miki, who succeeded Tanaka and was prime minister when the Lockheed scandal erupted in 1976, met reporters and strongly pressed Tanaka to swiftly leave politics. "It is common knowledge that a man serving the state should refrain from political activities (if found guilty)," Miki said.

Former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, who took office after Miki, said a politician who once served as prime minister is required to take an "appropriate action," an oblique demand for Tanaka's resignation.

A surprise statement came from a man supporting the Tanaka-Nakasone alliance. Rokusuke Tanaka, chairman of the LDP political affairs Research Council and one of the top three LDP executives, said Tanaka should not take advantage of the nation's appeal system. Ex-Prime Minister Tanaka immediately appealed his case to the Tokyo High Court. The chairman's statement was taken to mean that the LDP, in power for 28 years, would be gravely affected in elections unless Tanaka gives up his Diet seat.

The ASAHI SHIMBUN, one of the most influential papers in Japan, urged Tanaka in an unusual evening editorial to (?resign as a Diet) member and retire from national politics. If Tanaka refuses to retire, then every member of the diet will have the duty to demand his retirement, it said.

The guilty verdict had little impact on the Tokyo stock and foreign exchange markets Wednesday but stock dealers reported there was hectic trading for "political shares" anticipating a general election. Dealers said stock brokers bought these speculative shares as they believe the verdict could prompt Nakasone to dissolve the lower house for a general election.

Nakasone Wednesday dismissed speculation he might do so by the end of this year and said lower house members are to complete their four-year terms, to expire next June.

Ever since Nakasone took office last November, there has been speculation he would dissolve the lower house to expand his political influence. Although Tanaka was found guilty, he still can stand as a candidate in a general election and political analysts said he is a sure winner as he has a powerful supporters group in his constituency in Niigata Prefecture, the Etsuzankai.

Verdict May Delay Economic Action

OW120959 Tokyo KYODO in English 0951 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 12 KYODO -- Wednesday's guilty verdict for former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka will stall parliamentary business, possibly delaying compilation of a fiscal 1984 budget into next year and causing other adverse effects on the economic front, government sources said.

The Tokyo District Court ruling in the Lockheed payoff scandal raised the strong possibility of general elections later this year in the aftermath of an expected confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties over the latter's demand for Tanaka's resignation as a lower house member, the sources said.

It would force the Finance Ministry to drop its plan to complete a budget for fiscal 1984 -- beginning April 1 -- before the end of this year, the sources said.

It could also affect other key economic decisions, including a proposed set of measures the government is working out to stimulate domestic demand and boost imports in order to hold down Japan's snowballing trade surplus, they added.

The Finance Ministry will try to complete next year's budget **before** year end as scheduled to avoid causing a disruption of fiscal management, ministry sources said. But given the growing prospect of general elections and a tight diplomatic schedule in November when U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Chinese leader Hu Yaobang are to visit Tokyo, the ministry is inclining to abandon budget compilation within this year, they said.

The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) hopes to minimize any political turmoil by soliciting the opposition camp to come to terms on some proposals both sides have agreed to in principle, including an income tax cut, LDP sources said. A panel of government advisers is expected to draw up a tax reduction plan soon, possibly next week.

The ministry plans to submit necessary bills to the current Diet (parliament) session before the end of October for a limited tax cut this year and a larger reduction next year.

Press Comment Reported

OW130317 Tokyo KYODO in English 0308 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 13 KYODO -- All major Japanese dailies, commenting editorially Thursday on the Tokyo District Court's judgement on Lockheed pay-off scandal, agreed in their own verdict: Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka must go.

The ASAHI SHIMBUN which published an unusual evening editorial immediately after the judgement Wednesday calling for the ouster of Tanaka from his Diet seat, again urged the former prime minister to quit, saying "it is now time to act on political reform."

The MAINICHI SHIMBUN called the Lockheed verdict on Tanaka "historic" and urged on the nation to "take up the challenge and rid of things past."

"Former Prime Minister Tanaka must resign neatly," the YOMIURI SHIMBUN chimed in its editorial.

The editorial from NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, Japan's leading economic journal, called the Tokyo District Court's judgement on Tanaka "just and severe for a crime committed by a prime minister."

In calling for the ouster of Tanaka from his lower house seat, ASAHI SHIMBUN urged the Diet to display its own self-cleansing power. The Diet "must demonstrate the reason of politics," the editorial said. If Tanaka says he doesn't want to go, then the Diet must force him to, by taking speedy action on the lower house bill recommending his resignation, it said.

ASAHI agreed with the opposition stand of giving top priority to an oust-Tanaka bill and pressing for a dissolution of the Diet if the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party does not come around and allow the bill to be taken to a vote.

ASAHI said even if Tanaka is forced out of politics, that does not mean all is well with the political system. "The resignation of Tanaka marks merely the starting point of the long journey to purify politics," the editorial said,

The YOMIURI SHIMBUN editorial called the prison term imposed on Tanaka "a shame for the nation." "Once you are pronounced guilty of such an abominable crime, isn't it only natural that you should relinquish your Diet seat, a Diet bill notwithstanding?," YOMIURI asked.

YOMIURI said Tanaka will "leave the worst blemish in Japan's parliamentary history" if he insists in totally ignoring his political and moral responsibility as a politician. "Some people may say 'it is only a district court verdict,' but a politician must set a distinction by at least resigning from the Diet," it said.

Commenting on the seven years of the Lockheed trial, MAINICHI SHIMBUN called for the break of the spell of Tanaka and take "October 12" -- the date Tanaka was found guilty -- as the historical point for a new start of Japanese politics. "The past seven years appear as if we have been swallowed by a dark mist. Over such a long period of time, the whole of Japan has been shocked, exasperated, angered. There were doubts, we felt neglected. Something must have gone very wrong," MAINICHI said. With the guilty verdict pronounced on Tanaka, MAINICHI said, "there is no doubt our wish is to break the spell of 'things past' symbolized by a character called Kakuei Tanaka."

MAINICHI, like other dailies, however said it is wrong to believe the resignation of Tanaka would rinse the "structural corruption" that permeates Japanese politics. "The success story of Tanaka is the story of a money worshipper. And in this story we find mapped the philosophy of utilitarianism as illustrated by the story of the post-war GNP," MAINICHI said.

HIROSHIMA CITY MAYOR PROTESTS PRC NUCLEAR TEST

OW071009 Tokyo KYODO in English 0950 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Hiroshima Oct 7 KYODO -- This world's first atom-bombed city denounced China Friday for its underground nuclear test conducted Thursday, city officials said. Mayor Takeshi Araki, in a cable of protest to Chinese Ambassador Song Zhiguang, said China overrode Hiroshima citizens' hope for abolishment of nuclear arms. Hiroshima strongly demands a total ban on nuclear testing, Araki said. Hiroshima, A-bombed on August 6, 1945 sends a protest message to nuclear powers every time they detonate a nuclear bomb.

CHON'S BLAMING OF NORTH FOR RANGOON BOMBING DENOUNCED

Citizens' Comments

SK130400 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] People from all walks of life in our country are now condemning and denouncing with overflowing indignation the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for frantically arousing anticommunist rackets, preposterously taking issues with us, with the explosion in Rangoon as an opportunity.

Colleague Yi Kil-chan, worker of the First Public Building Construction Office of the Pyongyang Construction Bureau, says: [Begin recording] Upon hearing a news report that, with the Rangoon bombing as an opportunity, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is kicking up frenzied anticommunist rackets while provoking us on groundless charges, I could not repress surging indignation.

As made clear in the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY statement, the Rangoon bombing has nothing to do with us. In addition, the truth of the incident has not yet been announced. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, freely linking the incident to us without any grounds, is raising a frantic row while preposterously making free use of foul language against us with outcries over instigation and intrigue. These are ridiculous, mean, shameless, absurd remarks. What on earth have we to do with the bombing attack on wretches in far-off Burma? The wretches' false charges are a foolish provocation which can be committed only by those who are mad with anticommunism and who have lost their reasoning.

Raising anticommunist rackets while provoking us on groundless charges is an inveterate evil habit of the puppets. We clearly remember that whenever incidents have caused confusion in South Korea, the puppets have brazenly run amok to fabricate as if they had something to do with us and have tried to shift their responsibility on to us. This is confirmed by the 15 August shooting incident through which the puppets, who themselves fabricated it, raised a row while linking it to us, by the Kim Tae-chung case, and the so-called attempt to assassinate Chon Tu-hwan in Canada -- a preposterous and ridiculous drama. When the South Korean passenger plane incident took place some time ago, the wretches kicked up wholesale anticommunist rackets, heaping groundless abuse on us. This showed once again how frantically the wretches are out of their minds in anticommunist intrigues.

This time, too, with such a stereotyped method, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is desperately running riot to shift responsibility for the Rangoon explosion onto us.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Even though the South Korean reactionaries cook up a clumsy conspiracy and raise commotions, their conspiracy will not work.

Just as if fighting a windmill, the puppets are speaking ill of us, clamoring about someone's intrigue and the like. However, it is the wretches themselves who are hatching up an intrigue. The more the puppets run amok to shift responsibility for the incident onto us in a dastardly manner, the more their matchless brazenness and their pitiful predicament will be exposed.

The puppets are making bad use of the Rangoon explosion for their impure political intrigue to incite North-South confrontation and to aggravate tension. This is a foolish act like chopping their own feet with their own ax. We will never tolerate the puppets' freely abusing us and their arousing of provocative commotions. No one who has his normal sense of judgment would even listen to the puppets' preposterous remarks.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should look straight at reality, cool its head of the fever of anticommunist war, and act with discretion. If the puppets persist in groundlessly raising anticommunist hysteria and pushing the situation to the highest pitch of strain in defiance of our warnings, this act will lead them to dig their graves more deeply. [end recording]

Dr. Pae Pin-sun, a professor in charge of the department of history at Kim Il-song University, says: [Begin recording] The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is now kicking up wholesale anticommunist rackets slandering us in connection with the explosion in Burma. This is ridiculous act by those who have been heavily hit at home and abroad for their crimes before history and the people and who are thus in a predicament, wish to improve their pitiful position.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Chon Tu-hwan is hated by the world's people as well as by the South Korean people. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan was attacked with bombs even outside the country because of his crimes which incur the wrath of heaven and man. As is well known, having usurped power under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists after the October incident, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has exercised unprecedented military, fascist rule. The fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique has bloodily suppressed unarmed patriotic youths and students and people by mobilizing the armed puppet police and military. Saying that there was no problem even though 70 percent of the Kwangju citizens could be killed, traitor Chon Tu-hwan perpetrated the bestial atrocity of killing peaceful Kwangju uprisers by stabbing and tearing them with bayonets and by crushing them with tanks.

Having given South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as a colonial, military base, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is engaged in flunkeyist and treacherous acts and maneuvers for permanent division, frenziedly kicking up war commotions. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a matchlessly heinous murderer and burglar of power and is a betrayer who unhesitatingly perpetrates any crime that will advance his greed for power.

Even outside South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has committed countless crimes against the world people's cause of independence. As the sordid executor of the U.S. imperialists' policy of war, the puppet clique killed guiltless residents at random in the war of aggression in Vietnam. The clique has behaved itself as the enemy of the oppressed by holding hands with the Israeli Zionists and the South African racists. Indeed, the crimes which traitor Chon Tu-hwan has committed before the country, the nation, history, and mankind can never be condoned.

Before he freely makes another provocation on groundless charges, traitor Chon Tu-hwan should reflect his own position, which is filled with crimes. How on earth can those who have committed exorbitant crimes be safe? Today, people at home and abroad are strongly demanding the resignation of the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

However preposterously the Chon Tu-hwan clique may slander us, it cannot veil its crimes with methods, whose tricky nature has already been exposed. Nor can the clique mislead public opinion.

As an educator, I denounce the Chon Tu-hwan clique's anticommunist rackets, branding them intentional criminal acts to extremely strain the situation and a challenge to justice and the conscience of mankind. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should look straight at reality, act with discretion, immediately renounce anticommunist rackets, and step down from power without delay as demanded by the people. Along with the people, our educators are keenly watching the South Korean puppets' provocative scheme and are maintaining the highest alert. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring does not listen to our solemn warnings and persists in rash and thoughtless acts, a fitting price will be paid by the wretches.

Accusations Called Slanderous

SK130407 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2337 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] [Announcer] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught by saying that even though the South Korean reactionaries scheme a clumsy plot and stage rackets, it will be of no use. Comrade Kim Yong-kwan, manager of Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm, who is filled with raging indignation over the staging of anticommunist and anti-republic rackets by Chon Tu-hwan puppet rascal, in the wake of the bomb blast incident in Rangoon, Burma, says as follows:

[Begin recording] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, in connection with the explosion incident at the national cemetery in Rangoon, Burma, issued an emergency alert all over South Korea and, together with the U.S. imperialist masters, placed the U.S. forces in South Korea and all the puppet army in a complete combat posture, thus, aggravating tension. While this is an intolerable thing, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, as soon as the explosion occurred, without any foundation, unreasonably connecting it to us, started unprecedentedly frenzied anticommunist rackets, saying that it is an act of the North's communist ring. This is preposterous and absurd. It is far from tolerable that the South Korean puppets should stage frenzied anticommunist and antirepublic rackets in the wake of the explosion incident in Rangoon.

The members of our Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm are extremely indignant over traitor Chon Tu-hwan's anticommunist mania. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is shifting the blame onto us and recklessly slandering us even before the Burmese authorities' announcement on the investigation of the case. This shows that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is attempting to use the incident, right from the beginning, for his sinister, slanderous political purposes to inspire North-South confrontation and to further aggravate tension. This is the puppet clique's stereotyped tactic by which it has always shifted onto us the blame whenever there was some incident in South Korea and there was confusion there, thereby to escape difficulty. This is well proven by the 15 August assassination attempt, the Kim Tae-chung case, and the recent South Korean passenger plane incident.

The members of our Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm, together with all the agricultural working people, resolutely condemn the intolerable challenge and the grave threat against peace in Korea and Asia and the world posed by the South Korean puppets, with the U.S. imperialist masters, who have placed the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in South Korea and all the puppet army in a complete combat posture, will fully aggravating North-South hostility and confrontation, and extremely aggravating tension. We, the agricultural working people, are maintaining high vigilance against the South Korean puppets' wicked provocative maneuvers. We, the agricultural working people, firmly resolve that we will rally in a more firm unity around the great leader and the party to resolutely break up the enemy's political intrigue.

The South Korean puppets should face reality squarely, act sensibly, and should immediately stop the mean, shameless, slanderous maneuvers that recklessly shift blame onto us. Should the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique dare to lead the situation on the Korean peninsula to an irreversible phase, they will be met with an ever bitter taste by the might of our people's unity and cohesion.

More Denunciations

SK130940 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] At the moment, our country's people of all walks of life are denouncing, with indignation, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for groundlessly implicating us and frantically kicking up anticommunist rackets with the explosion in Rangoon as momentum.

Comrade (Cho Yong-ha), a guiding personnel of the State Planning Committee, said:

[Begin recording] In connection with the fact that some 30 members of his entourage were killed or wounded on the spot in the explosion at the national cemetery in Rangoon, Burma, on 9 October, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is frantically kicking up rackets. While kicking up a wholesale anticommunist racket by holding emergency cabinet meetings or issuing statements, he has issued an order of emergency alert throughout South Korea and has ordered, along with his U.S. imperialist masters, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea and the entire puppet armed forces to enter into a complete combat posture.

The rascals' rackets against communism and the republic are very preposterous, absurd rash acts, and are an arrogant challenge to us.

I sternly denounce, with the surging indignation of the nation, the criminal schemes by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, who are aggravating the situation by groundlessly implicating us and kicking up rackets against communism and the republic.

Respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song has taught: Whenever any case takes place against them in South Korea, the South Korean authorities scheme to fabricate that the case is connected with us and to shift the responsibility onto us. This is their hackneyed trick.

It is a hackneyed trick for the South Korean puppet clique to scheme to shift the responsibility for any fabricated case. By fabricating all kinds of cases, such as a sharp-shooting case and spy cases, all successive cliques of South Korea have tried to save their fate when coming into a crisis. They have viciously schemed to divert public attention elsewhere by linking those cases with us.

At the moment, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is completely following in his predecessor's steps, is inextricably cornered at home and abroad due to his crimes. The anti-U.S., pro-independence struggle against fascism and for democratization is being vigorously waged by the people, the youths, and the students in South Korea. The voices denouncing traitor Chon Tu-hwan are ringing throughout the world.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has been driven into a corner, has been viciously scheming to avert a crisis by aggravating the situation, while shifting the responsibility for the fabricated cases, such as the so-called assassination plot and the spy cases.

Even before the truth of the explosion in Rangoon has been revealed, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been blindly implicating and discriminately slandering us. This proves that from the beginning the ring has been trying to abuse this case for its impure political purpose to incite the South-North confrontation and further aggravate tension. This notwithstanding, no matter how frantically the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique may run wild in the tricky anticommunist rackets, no one will be cheated by this and the clique will gain nothing from it.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should immediately stop the tricky anticommunist rackets of groundlessly implicating us. If they brought about an irretrievable situation after all by kicking up the rackets against communism and the republic, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique would face a more bitter, shameful defeat. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should correctly know this. [end recording]

Student (Cha Myong-sang), in the communications department of Kim Chaek Industrial Institute, said: [Begin recording] At the moment, in connection with the explosion in Rangoon, Burma, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and the U.S. imperialist aggressors are unprecedentedly kicking up frantic rackets against communism and the republic by unreasonably implicating us. We resolutely condemn and denounce the South Korean puppets and their U.S. imperialist masters for artificially intensifying antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South and for extremely aggravating the situation, while regarding this as an intolerable challenge to the conscience of all Korean people and the world's progressive peoples loving justice and truth and as a wicked threat to the peace of Korea and the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The enemies are cunning and wicked. They will stop at nothing to gain their ends.

As has already been reported, because an explosion took place at the national cemetery in Rangoon, Burma, on 9 October, some 30 members of the entourage of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who was on a tour of Southeast Asia [as heard] and Oceanian nations, were killed or wounded on the spot. As soon as the incident took place, traitor Chon Tu-hwan returned to Seoul. By groundlessly and unreasonably linking this case with us, he is running wild in anticommunism. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan issued an emergency alert order throughout South Korea and he ordered, along with the U.S. imperialist masters, the U.S. forces in South Korea and the entire puppet armed forces to enter into a complete combat posture. While holding emergency Cabinet meetings and issuing statements, he is frantically running wild by roughly heaping scurrilous abuses on us, talking about instigation or intrigue.

Even though the truth about the case has not yet been revealed, the rascals are blindly implicating us by saying that the case was committed by the North Korean communist group and so on. This clearly shows they are implicating us not because they have been flabbergasted by the explosion, but because from the beginning, they have been trying to abuse this case for their impure political tricky racket to incite South-North confrontation and further aggravate tension.

Whenever an incident takes place and confusion is created in South Korea, the South Korean puppet clique schemes to get out of trouble by preposterously shifting the responsibility for it onto us. We can correctly grasp this in view of the fact that traitor Chon Tu-hwan has been kicking up ill-intentioned rackets of slandering us, who are not related at all to the so-called case of assassination plot on the life of Chon Tu-hwan, for which he kicked up a round of racket against us last year, and to the recent downing of a South Korean passenger plane.

Due to his eternally indelible crimes against history and the people, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to escape his miserable situation in which he cannot sleep comfortably at home or abroad. Today, leaving South Korea in the hands of the U.S. imperialists as their colony, military base, and a nuclear base, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is frantically kicking up a war racket. He is brutally suppressing the just patriotic struggle by the South Korean youths, students, and people. Before roughly implicating us, traitor Chon Tu-hwan should think of his sinful situation. He should immediately stop contemptible and shameless tricky rackets.

Our youths and students are maintaining a high-level vigilance to cope with the vicious provocative tricky schemes by traitor Chon Tu-hwan. If, after all, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique brings the situation to an irretrievable stage in our country with a preposterous reason, our youths, students, and people who are firmly united around the great leader and the glorious party center, will never tolerate the rascals. The U.S. imperialists and traitor Chon Tu-hwan should correctly know this. [end recording]

Workers Pledge Vigilance

SK130442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA) -- The statement of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY dated October 12 denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for taking issue with us, linking the explosion in Rangoon with us, is evoking sympathy of the entire people.

Kim Chae-nam, head of the processing workteam of the October 5 electric appliances factory, said in an angry tone: An explosion broke out at the national cemetery in Rangoon on October 9, killing or wounding over 30 suite members of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan who was on a trip to Southeast Asia and Oceanian countries. In this connection the South Korean puppet clique are noisily kicking up a frenzied anti-communist, anti-DPRK racket, describing the incident in a far-fetched manner as an "act of the communist group of the North." This is a preposterous and shameless act.

The South Korean puppets, together with the U.S. imperialist master, put the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea and the entire puppet army in full combat readiness, thus intentionally aggravating antagonism and confrontation between the North and South. The entire workers of our factory sternly denounce this reckless act as an unpardonable challenge to the entire Korean people who aspire after the independent and peaceful reunification of the country so earnestly and to the conscience of the world progressive mankind who love justice and truth and as a grave menace to peace and security in Korea and Asia and furthermore in the world.

The South Korean puppets should act with discretion, looking straight at the reality, and stop at once the dastardly, shameless intrigues arbitrarily abusing us.

The entire workers of our factory maintain a high vigilance against the vicious provocative intrigues of the South Korean puppets. Their hearts are burning with a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold revengeful spirit and hatred for Chon Tu-hwan, the rare flunkeyist traitor and butcher of fellow countrymen.

If the U.S. imperialists and Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique persistently lead the situation on the Korean peninsula to an irrevocable phase under the groundless pretext, they will be held wholly responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom to take a bitterer cup.

If the enemy dares pounce upon us like a puppy knowing no fear of a tiger, our workers and youth, rallied rockfirm around the great leader and the glorious party centre, will sweep the aggressors off this land for good, emulating the fighters on the Wolmi Island who fought a heroic battle during the past Fatherland Liberation war.

Indignation Over 'Intrigue'

SK131057 Pyongyang KNCA in English 1041 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA) -- The statement of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY issued on October 13 in denunciation of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for provoking us by connecting the explosion at Rangoon with us evokes sympathy of the entire Korean people.

Hwang In-ho, a student of the economy faculty of Kim Il-song University, expressed towering indignation at the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's heinous intrigue. He said: Now traitor Chon Tu-hwan is kicking up a frantic anti-communist, anti-DPRK racket, provoking us with groundless charges in connection with the explosion at Rangoon. As soon as the explosion broke out he connected it with us in a far-fetched manner without any ground and is now trying to mislead world opinion and deceive and fool people, contending that we "instigated behind the scene" the incident and that it was "an act of the communist group of the North."

As justly pointed out by the October 12 KCNA statement, such behavior of traitor Chon Tu-hwan is indeed preposterous and ridiculous. It is known to the world that it is a physiological quality of traitor Chon Tu-hwan to reverse black and white, deny hard facts in a far-fetched way and act as recklessly as a headless chicken and it is an old game of the South Korean puppet clique to try to get out of the dilemma by shifting the responsibility onto us each time an incident occurs and a confusion is created.

At the time of the so-called "August 15 shooting incident" in which Pak Chong-hui had his wife shot dead to extricate himself from a quagmire, the South Korean puppet clique raised a frantic anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign by connecting it with us, only to invite the ridicule of the world when its background was dragged into the light of day, and at the time of the "Kim Tae-chung case" in which they sent a terrorist group even to a foreign country and kidnapped the democratic figure to get rid of this political rival, they also tried to shirk the responsibility for it on to others, while denying all the clear facts, only to find themselves a target of world public denunciation.

It was exposed to the whole world that the so-called "attempt on Chon Tu-hwan" in Canada last year over which they raised quite a row, connecting it with us, was a preposterous and ridiculous fabrication.

Now traitor Chon Tu-hwan is foolishly trying to connect the explosion at Rangoon with us and shift its responsibility on to us. But the unbiased world opinion which is well aware of his clique's habitual intrigues is throwing a sardonic smile at them.

But he provoked us with outcries over someone's "act," "instigation" and "plot" when a primary investigation had not yet been undertaken after the incident. This is too clumsy a drama and a far-fetched charge.

This only betrays more glaringly the despicable nature of traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a thorough-paced splittish and heinous anti-communist element. Truth cannot be concealed with anything.

However desperately he may try to shift the responsibility for the explosion on to us, he will be unable to escape ridicule and denunciation of the true conscience of the world. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must immediately discontinue the frantic anti-communist, anti-DPRK racket and promptly stop deliberately rendering the situation strained.

If the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique push the situation on the Korean peninsula to an irrevocable phase by persisting in their shameful intrigues, not lending an ear to our warnings, our people will never pardon them.

'Anticommunist Row' Condemned

SK131120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA) -- Upon hearing the statement of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, which was made public in denunciation of the anti-communist smear campaign, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan started with unprecedented frenzy, groundlessly provoking us after being greeted with a powerful bomb explosion in Rangoon on his trip to Southeast Asian and Oceanian countries, Kim Yong-il, head of a workteam of the Wangjaesan Cooperative Farm, Onsong County, North Hamgyong Province, expressed his bitter indignation at the traitors.

He said: as pointed out in the KCNA statement, the Burmese authorities threw a garrison cordon in Rangoon after the explosion and were searching for the criminal, but they have not yet made an official announcement on the investigation into the incident.

But the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, as soon as the explosion occurred, launched a frenzied anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign, groundlessly heaping abuses on us. This is an act of a lunatic.

Why are the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique throwing malicious slanders on us, freely abusing us with outcries over "instigation" and "plot" when there is no clarification of the truth of the incident yet? Lurking behind it is the sinister intention of the traitors to avail themselves of the explosion to extricate themselves, if only a little, from the sorry position in which they are thoroughly isolated and rejected at home and abroad from their never-to-be-condoned criminal acts against the history and people and for this they can not live a moment in peace.

As for Chon Tu-hwan, as is well known to the world, he is a fascist murderer, human butcher and flunkeyist traitor who seized the "power" on a sea of blood of the people he brutally massacred under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and is prolonging his despicable life by treacheries.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the murderer who staged the May 17 fascist action unprecedented in history at the point of the bayonet put in his hand by the U.S. master and fired shells and bullets at random at the Kwangju population who cried for freedom and democracy, barehanded, and plunged Kwangju into a sea of blood. He is also the boss of the group of traitors who have turned South Korea entirely into a colony and military and nuclear base of the U.S. imperialists under the slogan of anti-communism and spelt unbearable calamities to the South Korean people while running about frenziedly in the provocation of a new war.

Outside South Korea, too, he has committed countless crimes against the world people's cause of independence, sovereignty and peace.

This traitor who was trained as a murderous agent under the patronage of his American master was called to the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam, where he perpetrated criminal atrocities slaughtering guiltless people by most brutal methods, and won the ill fame of a shock-brigade barring the liberation struggle of the oppressed people and people of new-emerging countries as their enemy, hand in glove with the Israeli aggressors and the South African racist clique. For his crimes against the South Korean people and world progressive people, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan finds himself an object of unanimous denunciation and rejection at home and abroad and is now floundering in a hopeless bog.

The South Korean people have keenly realized through their experiences that, with such a rare flunkeyist traitor, most diehard splittist and human butcher as Chon Tu-hwan left alone, they can achieve neither democratisation of South Korean society nor the reunification of the country, and are staunchly turning out in the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

Kicking up a frantic anti-communist, anti-DPRK row with the aforesaid incident as an occasion, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique seek to put down the fighting spirit of the South Korean people, intensify the fascist repression in the whole areas of South Korea and step up war preparations.

But this is of no avail. With no fascist repression can they break the fighting spirit of the South Korean people and with no anti-communist racket can they conceal their never-to-be-condoned crimes.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan must be clearly mindful that: With no intrigue and anti-communist racket can he frighten us. If he deliberately renders the situation strained and leads it to an irretrievable phase, bereft of reason, he will taste a bitterer cup.

The anti-communist, anti-DPRK row of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique will drive themselves to destruction.

REAGAN URGED TO CHANGE POLICY ON SOUTH KOREA

SK130803 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 12 Oct 83

[From regular feature program "Today's Feature": unattributed special article titled "Let Us Oppose and Condemn Reagan's Junket to South Korea"]

[Text] It has been learned that U.S. President Reagan will visit South Korea in early November and hold ROK-U.S. summit talks with Chon Tu-hwan.

At present, the voices of opposition to Reagan's visit to South Korea are boiling at home and abroad and the anti-U.S. struggle is being vigorously waged. Amid the anti-U.S. struggle being intensified among the South Korean people, the Taegu American Cultural Center was blown up on the night of 22 September. The shower of bombs on the Taegu American Cultural Center, in addition to the burning of the Kwangju and Pusan American Cultural Centers, is the punishment which the colonial occupiers deserve. Therefore, describing the incident as an anti-U.S. assault opposing Reagan's visit to South Korea, the U.S. ruling circle and Chon Tu-hwan ring are shrieking in terror.

In the grim reality in which all anti-U.S. acts are repressed in a bloody manner, such an anti-U.S. struggle was waged prior to Reagan's visit to South Korea. This is a display of the deep-rooted anti-U.S. sentiment of our people, and shows that the masses' resentment over the U.S. colonial rule has reached an extreme stage which they cannot endure any longer.

The voices of opposition to and condemnation of Reagan's visit to South Korea are ringing not only among the people at home but also among the compatriots abroad. Nevertheless, the U.S. Administration is propagandizing as if Reagan's visit to South Korea were worthwhile and is making all desperate efforts for his junket.

As Reagan's visit draws near, the Chon Tu-hwan group is now filled with endless gratitude and excitement, as if it were receiving an angel bringing life-restoring water to a dying person.

NEWSWEEK said some time ago that the defense commitment for South Korea would be reaffirmed at the summit talks with Reagan and that Reagan would inspect the DMZ and even observe a village of the North. By this, we can possibly realize the meaning of Reagan's junket to South Korea. This is why our people are filled with indignation and oppose and condemn Reagan's junket to South Korea.

If the U.S. Government truly wanted to make Reagan's visit to South Korea worthwhile, it would reconsider the U.S. policy toward South Korea and change it immediately. As is known, Reagan has scrapped the plan to withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea and has ceaselessly beefed up the combat capabilities of the U.S. troops in South Korea.

As everyone knows, the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops is the cause of all the misfortunes and agonies of our people, is the stumbling block to the reunification of our country, and is the permanent cause of the threat to peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in the Far East. Nevertheless, rather than eliminating such an obstacle, Reagan has scrapped the plan to withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea, beefed up the combat capabilities of the U.S. troops in South Korea on the pretext of the so-called balance of power and the bogus threat of southward invasion, and has brought the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war by annually staging large military exercises such as the "Team Spirit" military exercise.

Propagandizing as if our people were unable to exist without the U.S. aid and military protection, the U.S. ruling circle has made all efforts to justify the policy of occupying South Korea.

Our people, however, are not a foolish people who can be deceived by such a clumsy U.S. trick. Our people have deeply realized through their lives that the United States is the friend of the dictator of this land, not a friend of our people. This is why our people burned or bombed the Kwangju, Pusan, and Taegu American Cultural Centers, burned the Stars and Stripes, and are shouting: "U.S. troops, withdraw from South Korea," and "United States, stop keeping our country as a U.S. tributary."

Reagan must correctly realize the anti-U.S. sentiment of our people and immediately withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea. At the same time, he must stop committing the foolish instigation of the Chon Tu-hwan regime's maneuvers for the permanent division of the nation and scheming to create two Koreas.

Reagan's coming visit to South Korea may be beneficial for the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has been isolated and condemned at home and abroad, but it will do nothing good and will only be harmful to our masses. Accordingly, none of our people desire Reagan's junket to South Korea.

No matter what kind of stragagem or maneuvers Reagan may seek by visiting South Korea against the will of our people, he will never be able to bring the crisis of the dictatorial fascist regime under control.

Reagan's visit to South Korea will face the furious anti-U.S. resistance of our people and will only expose the shameful appearance of the belligerent element. Our people, by waging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle for national salvation under the strong support of the world masses, will certainly repeal the U.S. imperialists and overthrow their stooges, and achieve the cause for independence and democratization of the society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

DELEGATION FROM TOKYO OPPOSES REAGAN'S JAPAN VISIT

OW121657 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Tokyo Council for Japan-Korea Solidarity headed by Toshimi Fujita, member of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly of Japan published a statement in Pyongyang on October 10 before its departure supporting the proposal for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, denouncing the 70th Conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union convened in Seoul and opposing Reagan's trip to Japan and South Korea.

Noting that the opening of the IPU conference in Seoul is at variance with the purpose of the organisation and illegal, in which the old usage is ignored, the statement says: The "speech" of Chon Tu-hwan at the opening session of the "Seoul Conference" was no more than a tirade full of hypocrisy and deception. The convocation of the IPU conference in Seoul is a product of the political intrigues framed by the U.S. imperialists, who commit aggressive acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to have the Chon Tu-hwan military "regime" recognized internationally.

The authority of the Inter-parliamentary union itself has fallen and the foolish dream of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese and South Korean fascist reactionaries following them has gone completely bankrupt, it stresses.

While staying in Korea, the statement goes on, we visited Mangyongdae and witnessed boundless reverence of the people for President Kim Il-song and appreciated a film on the tireless on-the-spot guidance of Secretary Kim Chong-il to be deeply impressed by it. [sentence as received]

We deeply felt the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and secretary Kim-Chong-il and the great vitality of the chuche idea while going round Pyongyang, a beautiful city buried in luxuriant verdure and many edifices demonstrating the might of the Korean nation, including the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph and the Grand People's Study House, and the construction site of the World's biggest Nampo lock gate and cooperative fields where crops were swaying in the wind promising a bumper yield and the mass gymnastic display.

We warmly support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the method of running the unified government of the confederal state clarified by him in his speech at the banquet celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

We decisively oppose the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and their nuclear weapons from South Korea.

We oppose Reagan's tour of Japan and South Korea. We oppose the "military integration of Japan, the United States and South Korea."

We strongly demand the replacement of the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

U.S. FORCES FROM JAPAN TO PARTAKE IN SOUTH EXERCISES

SK130430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA) -- The commander of the U.S. Army in Japan, who is now commanding the Japan-U.S. joint military exercise in Hokkaido, Japan, announced at a press conference on October 11 that the U.S. Air Force in South Korea will be mobilized in the future Japan-U.S. joint military exercises, according to a report.

This announcement disclosed that the U.S. imperialists who are strengthening the U.S.-Japan military tieup under the name of "emergency" in Japan have a black-hearted intention to bring Japan and South Korea closer to each other militarily and hasten the formation of a tripartite military alliance by mobilizing the U.S. Air Force in South Korea in U.S.-Japan joint military exercises in the future.

MORE RALLIES AGAINST SOUTH'S SUPPRESSION OF STUDENTS

SK130435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA) -- Students' meetings were held on October 11 and 12 in Kaesong, Pyongsong, Chongjin and Haeju to denounce the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for their fascist crackdown upon South Korean students.

The meeting places shook with loud shouts of "Let us make the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from South Korea and reunify the country," "Down with the traitor Chon Tu-hwan," "The South Korean authorities must immediately release illegally arrested and imprisoned students," "We fully support and encourage South Korean students in their struggle for democratization of the campus and society,"

and "Let us found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo with the concerted efforts of the whole nation!"

Speeches were made at the meetings by leading personnel of provincial and city committees of the League of Socialist Working Youth and students.

The speakers said the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of South Korean students which flared up with the explosion at the "American Cultural Centre" in Taegu as an occasion is more rapidly expanding, opposing the "Seoul conference" of the Inter-parliamentary Union and Reagan's scheduled visit to South Korea.

Noting that South Korean students formed through their struggle the "National Federation of the Youth for the Movement of Democracy," a new anti-"government" organization, the speakers stressed: This is clear proof that their struggle has become a more organized and massive one and is developing on to a new state.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are arresting, jailing and penalizing patriotic students through trial as never before, they bitterly denounced them with surging national indignation.

No matter how viciously they may suppress the people, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique cannot block the righteous struggle of the South Korean students and people, they declared.

STUDENT GROUP DENOUNCES CHON FOR CAMPUS SUPPRESSION

SK120451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA) -- If he does not want to meet the miserable end like that of his predecessors, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan must stop fascist suppression, immediately release the illegally arrested and imprisoned students and step down from power without delay, stresses the Korean students committee in a statement made public on October 11 in denunciation of the South Korean puppet clique's fascist crackdown upon students who have risen in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle.

In order to put down the flame of the struggle of students for independence and democratization of society, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has planted armed plain-clothesmen in the campus to shadow and watch every move of students and is indiscriminately arresting and jailing students who hurt its feelings, the statement notes, and stresses: Therefore, South Korean campus has turned into a horrible pandemonium of fascism behind the facade of international conference.

In brutally suppressing students who oppose and reject the international conference and Reagan's visit to Seoul the Chon Tu-hwan group seeks the despicable aim of leaving South Korea indefinitely as a colony of the U.S. imperialists and realizing its wild ambition for long-term office with the patronage and support of outside forces.

The statement further says: But the puppet clique of Chon Tu-hwan, a murderer and a pro-U.S. flunkey traitor who brutally slaughtered fellow countrymen, cannot escape more powerful opposition and denunciation at home and abroad for its crimes against the nation. Those who are fond of brandishing swords are bound to fall under them. The anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of South Korean students supported by public opinion at home and abroad will surely win final victory.

MINJU CHOSON CONDEMNS CHON'S REMARKS TO IPU

7 Oct Commentary

SK071143 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today in a commentary says that the "speech" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan at the opening ceremony of the inter-parliamentary conference in Seoul is a ridiculous sophism woven with deceptions and lies, hypocrisy and fabrications from beginning to end and a shameless rigamarole of the colonial puppet. The author of the commentary titled "Shameless Rigmarole of Colonial Puppet" says:

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan who is not entitled to speak at any international conference shamelessly wagged his tongue, crying about "firm faith in representative democracy," "mature and development of parliamentary institution" and the like.

To try to find "representative democracy" and "parliamentary institution" in South Korea where even the elementary democracy and freedom of the people are totally trampled underfoot and human rights are most ruthlessly violated in the world is as foolish as trying to find a rose in the dustbin. The "National Assembly" in South Korea is nothing but a camouflage for covering up the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan also cried vociferously about "world peace" in an attempt to delude public opinion at home and abroad. For world peace it is imperative first of all to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' aggressive and belligerent moves and interference. But the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, concealing this stark fact and making no mention of urgent problems for world peace, made a long-winded tirade about peace in general.

This tells that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's utterances about world peace are a sheer lie. All the more ridiculous is the fact that this traitor claimed that "order of domination" must be eliminated and "order of equality" and "order of justice" be established and "mutual cooperation" be realized in the world.

It is an unbearable insult to the progressive people of the world and an outrageous act that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a despicable lackey who is serving the U.S. imperialists and leaving South Korea to them as a colony and military base cried about the elimination of "order of domination" and the establishment of "order of equality and justice."

What cannot be overlooked all the more is the fact that the traitor, clamouring about "peace" in Korea and her "peaceful unification," brought forward a "proposal for unification."

In his "speech" the traitor prattled that it is his "faith" that the "tragedy of fratricidal war must not be repeated" and he takes it as the "supreme task of the nation to fix peace" on the Korean peninsula and "achieve its peaceful unification." The traitor Chon Tu-hwan went so far as to slander us croaking about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion." This is shameless utterances which can be made only by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan who is accustomed to reversing black and white.

The "Proposal for National Concord and Democratic Unification" brought forward by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan this time is nothing new in essence. It was a peddling of old ware. It was a crafty trick to cover up the splittist nature and flout public opinion at home and abroad with such words as "peaceful unification" and "dialogue and contact." The traitor Chon Tu-hwan who is brandishing the bayonet against the people calling for independence, democracy and reunification and barely subsisting on the backing of the U.S. imperialists is not entitled to talk about "dialogue" or participate in it.

The point is why the traitor Chon Tu-hwan repeated a sophism run through with deceptions and lies, hypocrisy and fabrications. It is aimed to paint with flowery words his colonial puppet "regime" as an independent, peace-loving and democratic regime and mislead public opinion at home and abroad and thus extricate himself from a predicament.

12 Oct Commentary

OW121635 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today carries a commentary flailing the "speech" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan at the conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union in which he clamoured about "world peace" and "creation of a new world order", croaking that "concord" and "cooperation" of all people should be achieved for this. Noting that the "new world order" and "concord" brought forward by the traitor is not his brainchild but a hypocritical slogan not worth a farthing invented by the imperialist colonialists long ago to mislead and flout public opinion, the author of the commentary says:

It is not because of the absence of "concord" and "cooperation," as the puppets contend, that the danger of a new war is increasing in all parts of the world, peace is menaced and people are suffering from hunger and poverty. The threat of war and poverty of people are entirely attributable to the imperialist colonialists' policies on aggression and war, domination and plunder.

The imperialist colonialists headed by the U.S. imperialists are ceaselessly perpetrating aggression and war and intervention in all parts of the world while increasing armaments and largely building up armed forces to expand their sphere of influence. Particularly the U.S. imperialists are openly committing aggressive acts against the socialist countries and newly independent countries, resorting to the policy of "strength." And, at the same time, they cause disputes in various places and suppress the national liberation movement of people through their stooges.

Resorting to the old international economic order the U.S.-led imperialist colonialists are intensifying economic infiltration and plunder of the underdeveloped countries with this order as a lever.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean puppets were shameless enough to cry for "concord" and "cooperation," not uttering a word about the aggressive and predatory policies of the imperialist colonialists.

The puppets' cries for "concord" and "cooperation" mean that concord and cooperation should be realized between the imperialists and peace-loving people, between the oppressors and the oppressed nations and between plunderers and working people. In other words, it implies that wolf and sheep should live within one fence.

This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, a stooge patronizing the aggressive and predatory policies of the imperialist colonialists, are acting as an enemy preaching the peoples of non-aligned and developing countries obedience to the imperialists' brigandish demand.

By blowing the hollow trumpet about "concord" and "cooperation" run through with deception and hypocrisy, the South Korean puppets are trying to cover up their ugly color as a despicable stooge of the imperialists and disguise themselves as one concerned for peace and the poverty of peoples and thereby win international recognition.

With no amount of ruse, however, can the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique conceal their heinous color as an enemy of the countries of the new-emerging forces or deceive and fool the world people.

NODONG SINMUN ENDORSES DCRK REUNIFICATION PLAN

SK080544 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2240 GMT 7 Oct 83

[NODONG SINMUN 8 October Special Article: "Let us Reunify the Fatherland by Founding a Confederal Republic With the Unified Strength of the Nation"]

[Text] Three years have passed since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward, in his historic report at the Sixth WPK Congress, a new plan to reunify the fatherland by founding the confederal state the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], embracing the whole of the territory of our nation and the 10-point political program for the confederal state.

The fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth the plan of founding a confederal republic serves as an epochal turning point in accomplishing our people's cause for national reunification. Reunifying the divided nation is the greatest national desire of our people and the most urgent task, which should not be delayed any longer.

From the day the nation was first split into North and South by outside forces, we put forth the policy to reunify the fatherland independently and peacefully and made all efforts to achieve it. All the plans and policies that our party put forth, including the patriotic declaration that resounded from the hall of the historic North-South joint conference in April 1948 and the three major principles and five policies for national reunification which dealt a hard blow to the two Koreas plot of the splittists at home and abroad and which effected victory in the reunification line over the splittist line, contain the indomitable will to achieve national reunification by putting an end to national division.

However, because of the heinous disturbance maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, a new, grave obstacle has been created on the road to reunification. At a time when the danger of permanent division was increasing, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced a new plan to reunify the fatherland by founding the DCRK, leaving the two systems between the North and the South intact, as an epocal means to expedite the nation's reunification by putting an end to national division.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The plan in founding the DCRK is to form a supreme national confederal assembly with an equal number of representatives from the North and the South, leaving the systems and ideals between the North and the South intact, and a confederal standing committee, its permanent organ. This plan also stipulates that the North and the South implement the regional self-government system respectively under the guidance of the confederal standing committee.

The plan of founding the DCRK advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song extensively elucidates all theoretical and practical questions concerning the formation of a unified state from the principles and methods of founding a confederal state, the character and functions of the confederal state and missions of the unified government and regional governments and their mutual relations, to the title and political programs of the confederal state.

The plan of founding the DCRK is a great national salvation charter for reunification which embodied the concrete realities of our nation and the national desire of all people based on the three major principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and the great national unity.

The plan for founding the DCRK is a patriotic and nation-loving one for reunification, with the establishment of a unified national state as the supreme objective.

The basic interest of our nation is thoroughly reflected in this plan. A clear road is indicated in this plan which enables us to safeguard national sovereignty and independence under any complex circumstance and to glorify the nation's dignity and honor.

The plan to found the confederal republic is the most realistic one which enables us to solve the reunification question without infringing upon each other's rights on the condition that there are different ideas and systems in the North and the South of our country. This plan also firmly ensures participation in state affairs by the North and the South, where there are different ideas and systems, with equal rights and duties.

Indeed, the plan to found the DCRK is the most realistic one with which we can achieve national reunification independently and peacefully based on the realities of our country and is the most fair and just reunification program which can be accepted by anyone who wishes reunification.

If we reunify the fatherland by founding the DCRK, our people can achieve the long-cherished national desire and attain the unified national development and the prosperity of the country. We can also demonstrate the dignity and grand appearance of a unified people to foreign countries.

From the day of its publication, the plan to found the DCRK aroused the active support and sympathy of the people of the world, not to speak of our people. Since the plan to found the DCRK was published, we have made all possible efforts to achieve it and took various practical measures. The proposals which we successively made, such as the formation of the preparatory committee for founding the DCRK, convocation of the national congress for expedition of reunification, convocation of 100-man joint conference, and so forth, proceeded from the sheer desire to put the plan to found a confederal republic into practice.

In particular, in his address at the banquet marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song noted that the most reasonable method to achieve national reunification is to implement the confederal system in the North and the South and newly elucidated the method of management of the unified government of the confederal state.

The great leader also indicated that it is good for the Supreme National Confederal Assembly -- the unified government of the confederal state -- and for the Confederal Standing Committee to elect the joint speakers and the joint chairmen of the North and the South and to take turns managing these organizations.

The plan to manage the unified government of the confederal state by turns between the North and the South is an epochal plan with which we can manage the unified government in a most fair and just manner by equally dividing the power of the unified state. The new plan to operate the unified government, which gave shape to and further perfected the plan of founding the confederal republic, enjoys warm welcome by our people and aroused great reactions by the world's people. This shows once again the justness and vitality of the plan to found the DCRK.

However, frantically opposed to our just proposal for reunifying the nation by founding the DCRK, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique with each passing day are strengthening the maneuvers for the two Koreas plot, aimed at perpetuating our nation.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are kicking up a row by holding the IPU conference in Seoul is aimed at achieving the two Koreas plot by blocking our national reunification and creating a favorable situation for cross-recognition.

The U.S. imperialists drastically increased their aggressor forces in South Korea in accordance with their strategy for aggression and war and are accelerating the modernization of the puppet army. They are attempting to drag even neutron weapons into South Korea which has been reduced to a nuclear bases.

With the support of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is mobilizing all material and manpower resources for war preparations and accelerating the fabrication of evil laws for establishing a wartime mobilization system, thus running amok with war exercises. The puppets are intensifying suppression of the people who aspire to independence, democracy, and reunification. On the pretext of the false propaganda on the threat of southward invasion, they are viciously waging anticommunist rackets, evoking hostile sentiment within the nation.

The fact that Reagan, the ringleader of the U.S. imperialists, plans to visit Seoul in November is aimed at strengthening the colonial policy toward South Korea and further inspiring the puppets to fascism, war, and division. All these show that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have no intention of peacefully solving the question of Korea's reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique raved, whenever it found opportunities, about talks between the authorities in the North and the South, national harmony, and democratic reunification. This is a deceitful trick designed to conceal its nature as a splittist and ridicule public opinion at home and abroad.

Our nation's reunification should achieve by all means in accordance with the plan of founding the DCRK. In order to achieve national reunification independently and peacefully by founding the confederal state, we should put an end to the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule, thereby achieving the independence of the Korean people.

Leaving the reality intact, in which the nation's land is being trampled underfoot by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, we can neither talk about the total achievement of sovereignty nor can we solve the domestic question of the nation. This is the lesson of the history of the U.S. imperialist occupation of South Korea for 38 years.

In the way of achieving the independence of the Korean people is the road of realizing national reunification and independence by removing the obstacles to reunification. We should relax the tension created by the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in order to achieve national reunification. We cannot expect any successful contact and dialogue between the North and the South as long as tension is constantly prevailing and the danger of war is taking place in the nation. Furthermore, we cannot achieve national unity and reunification.

In order to reduce the tension in our country and to remove the danger of war, we should replace the Korean armistice agreement with a peace treaty and the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, the cause of war, should withdraw from South Korea.

Achieving the democratization of society in South Korea by putting an end to the fascist policy of suppressing the people and to the anti-communist rackets is an important condition for national reunification, together with reducing the tension. Only when the practical conditions for national reunification and national unity are provided by achieving the democratization of society in South Korea can all the Korean people in the North and the South unite their strength.

Recently, the anti-U.S. spirit for independence and the anti-fascist spirit for democracy have been rapidly enhanced in South Korea. The explosion at the American Cultural Center in Taegu sometime ago and successive antigovernment struggles by the students reflect such anti-U.S. and anti-puppet sentiments.

When an end is put to the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in South Korea and the independence and democratization of society are achieved our people can found the independent, democratic, and peace-loving DPRK. Our people's struggle to reunify the fatherland by founding the confederal republic is just and will not be checked by anyone. The Korean people, who are enjoying the active support and encouragement by the progressive people of the world, will achieve without fail the historic cause for national reunification in firm unity of the nation by crushing the two Koreas plot of the splittists at home and abroad.

ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-DPRK RELATIONS COMMEMORATED

SK120424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA) -- The Foreign Ministry gave a film reception and cocktail party on October 11 on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Invited there were ambassador N.M. Shubnikov and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. Present there were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and personages concerned.

The cocktail party was addressed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov.

The attendants at the cocktail party toasted the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Prior to the cocktail party, the attendants appreciated the Korean feature film "The Year of Great Changes."

DPRK ENVOY IN MOSCOW HOSTS RECEPTION AT EMBASSY

SK130058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 11 (KCNA) -- Kwon Hui-kyong, Korean ambassador to the Soviet Union, arranged a film show on October 10 at his embassy on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Invited to the film show were M.N. Smirnovsky, vice-director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; M.S. Kapitsa, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union; V.T. Osipov, and S.A. Antonov, vice-chairmen of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society; and other personages concerned and men of the press.

The attendants appreciated the Korean documentary film "Song of Glory, A Music and Dance Epic."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO BURMA BOMBING

Evidence of North's Involvement

SK130256 Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP) -- Evidence establishing North Korean responsibility for Sunday's bomb blast in Rangoon aimed at assassinating President Chon Tu-hwan has been uncovered by Burmese authorities, government sources here said Thursday.

Burmese authorities apprehended another "Korean" suspect Wednesday, and an announcement of the outcome of their probe is imminent, the sources said. Although Burmese authorities have not said whether the two Koreans now in custody and another Korean shot dead by Burmese investigators are North or South Koreans, South Korean officials are convinced that all three are North Koreans. Burmese authorities customarily have referred to North Koreans simply as "Koreans," whereas they have called South Koreans "South Koreans," according to South Korean diplomats in Rangoon.

The second Korean arrested Wednesday attempted to kill himself with a hand grenade, a method used by North Korean spies under similar circumstances, according to South Korean Government sources. The equipment and personal belongings of the three Koreans were identical to those usually carried by North Korean spies, the sources said.

Another piece of evidence indicating North Korean responsibility for Sunday's explosion is the fact that a North Korean "cargo ship," capable of direct communication with North Korea, cruised in the seas off Rangoon from Sept. 17 to 20, and then stayed in the waters off Colombo, Sri Lanka, before it disappeared on the eve of Chon's arrival in Rangoon Saturday.

Thirty-nine people, about six times the number of an ordinary cargo vessel crew, were aboard the ship, and 26 of them disembarked in Sri Lanka before they reboarded and disappeared a day before the South Korean presidential party arrived in Rangoon. Sri Lanka was to be the second stop of Chon's South Asian and Pacific tour, which was canceled following the Rangoon incident.

There also is an unconfirmed report that a North Korean plane made an emergency landing at the Rangoon airport one day before Chon arrived there. Burmese authorities have denied the report.

A binational panel of Burmese and South Korean investigators has been probing the bomb blast that killed 17 members of Chon's party and injured 14 other South Koreans and a number of Burmese at Rangoon's Martyrs' Mausoleum.

Burma Asked To Break Ties With North

SK130310 Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP) -- South Korea has asked Burma to break its diplomatic relations with North Korea in the wake of Sunday's bomb blast in Rangoon that was aimed at assassinating President Chon Tu-hwan, sources at the Foreign Ministry said Thursday. The action was taken as it appears certain that North Korea was behind the scheme, the sources said.

Other government sources here said that Burma has obtained conclusive evidence that Sunday's blast was orchestrated by North Korea. Two suspects, believed to be North Koreans, are now in the custody of Burmese authorities investigating the incident. The request for the breaking of Burmese-North Korean diplomatic relations was made in both Seoul and Rangoon.

South Korea's acting Foreign Minister No Chae-won met Wednesday afternoon with Burmese Foreign Minister Chit Hlaing, who is heading his country's delegation to the national funeral Thursday for the South Korean victims of the incident, and demanded that Burma break its diplomat relations with Pyongyang and take other retaliatory measures against the communist regime for masterminding the assassination attempt.

In Rangoon, South Korean Charge d'Affaires Song Yong-sik made the same request to the Burmese Government.

North Koreans Staying in Embassy

SK121318 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Rangoon (YONHAP) -- Maybe because they are conscious of the Burmese authorities' surveillance after the explosion at the Aung San cemetery, the officials of the North Korean puppets' embassy in Rangoon are completely refraining from going out of their embassy. It has been learned that the embassy officials are not sending their children to school, either.

Chon Receives Weinberger

SK130601 Seoul YONHAP in English 0550 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan received a courtesy call from visiting U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger Thursday at the presidential mansion Chongwadae.

Present during the meeting were Defense Secretary Yun Song-min, Army Chief of Staff Gen. Hwang Yong-si, U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Walker, U.S. Army Chief of Staff John Wickham and Commander of the Korean-U.S. Combined Forces, Command Gen. Robert Sennewald.

Weinberger flew into Seoul early Thursday morning to attend the joint national funeral service for the 17 Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers, who were killed by a bomb blast in Rangoon Oct. 9.

Following Weinberger's call, Chon also received courtesy calls from Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Burmese Foreign Minister Chit Hlaing. All are special envoys dispatched for the service at Seoul's Yoido Plaza. Sixty-eight countries sent representatives to the joint funeral service.

Weinberger's Comments Noted

SK130251 Seoul YONHAP in English 0238 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct 13 (YONHAP) -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger said here Thursday he could not express sufficiently his sadness over the tragic incident in Rangoon that killed 17 Koreans.

Weinberger arrived in Seoul Thursday morning leading a five-member U.S. condolence delegation to Thursday's joint national funeral in Seoul. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam and Gen. John A. Wickham, U.S. Army chief of staff, were among the U.S. envoys.

Upon arriving at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, Weinberger told his Korean counterpart Yun Song-min he came here on behalf of President Ronald Reagan and all U.S. citizens. Weinberger said the sorrow of South Korea is that of the United States, and the United States will not spare any cooperation to Korea.

Burma Pledges Diplomatic Action

SK130241 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct 13 (YONHAP) -- The Burmese Government will take resolute diplomatic action against North Korea if proof surfaces that it engineered last Sunday's bombing in Rangoon, it was learned Wednesday. "It would be natural for Burma to take diplomatic action against any nation that is determined to have been behind the bombing," Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing said.

Hlaing made the remarks when he paid a courtesy call on Korean Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop to offer his government's apology, Korean sources said.

The Burmese official flew into Seoul Wednesday afternoon to attend Thursday's joint funeral service for the 16 Koreans killed in an explosion at the Martyr's Mausoleum in Rangoon. Hlaing told Kim he felt deeply sorry for the bombing that occurred when South Korea and Burma have begun to strengthen cooperation. Burma will, without fail, ferret out the criminals and punish them, the sources quoted Hlaing as saying.

Prime Minister Kim said Korea has evidence that the explosion was committed by North Korean terrorists, and it hopes the Burmese Government will take resolute action after confirming the evidence.

Hlaing was quoted as saying that he would do his best and take "all necessary steps" once North Korea's involvement is confirmed. The seriously injured Korean terrorist arrested by Burmese authorities Wednesday still refuses to speak, he said.

Burma is exerting its utmost effort to save his life and disclose his identity, Hlaing said, adding that Burmese authorities will cooperate with South Korean investigators in Rangoon to reveal his identity.

Acting Foreign Minister No Chae-won also told Hlaing Korea expects Burma to take resolute action against North Korea, which he said is sure to have been involved in the incident.

Meanwhile, foreign envoys started to arrive in Seoul Wednesday to attend the joint national funeral. U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, and Ken Yasui, chairman of the Japan-Korea Parliamentary Union were among the envoys.

Abe Pledges Japan's Support

SK130142 Seoul YONHAP in English 0133 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said here Wednesday his government would assist Korea fully in discovering the truth about Sunday's bomb blast in Rangoon, Burma, which killed 16 Korean officials and a journalist. Upon his arrival at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport to attend Thursday's national funeral service for the blast victims, Abe said South Korea and Japan must develop closer cooperation in the wake of the Rangoon incident, which he described as driving Seoul into a more difficult situation in the international community.

Expressing his government's deep condolences over the deaths, Abe hoped that the Korean people could overcome this ordeal as soon as possible and reaffirm their efforts for further national development under the leadership of President Chon Tu-hwan. He said he would be in no position to speculate on how the Rangoon incident would affect the international situation in Northeast Asia until the truth of the incident is uncovered.

Referring to the Soviet Union's shooting down of Korean Air Lines (KAL) flight 007 Sept. 1, Abe said he deeply regretted the Soviets' inhuman act that contradicts international law and practice.

In close cooperation with the Korean Government, the Japanese Government is doing everything it can to hold the Soviets responsible for the KAL incident, Abe said.

Abe is leading a nine-member Japanese condolence delegation, including the director of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Bureau.

Deputy Finance Minister Dies

SK130137 Seoul YONHAP in English 0129 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Vice Finance Minister Yi Ki-uk died Thursday at a U.S. military hospital in the Philippines where he had been taken for emergency treatment following the Oct. 9 bomb blast in Rangoon, Burma. Yi's death brings to 17 the number of South Koreans killed in the explosion while awaiting the arrival of President Chon Tu-hwan at the Martyrs' Mausoleum in central Rangoon.

The 47-year-old Yi died with his wife Yun Kyong-hui and several family members gathered at his bedside. The South Korean-U.S. Combined Forces Command here notified the Korean Government that his body will be flown to Seoul Thursday afternoon.

Yi, along with a seriously wounded top Korean military officer, was transported to Clark Air Base hospital Monday. Army Gen. Yi Ki-paek, chairman of the Korean Joint Chiefs of Staff, is undergoing treatment there and is reported to be in stable condition.

Yi will be buried in three to five days, but the Korean Government national funeral service committee decided to honor him at the funeral service Thursday for 15 officials and one cameraman.

Funeral Held 13 Oct

SK130326 Seoul YONHAP in English 0313 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP) -- A joint memorial service for the 17 victims of the weekend bombing in Burma was held in Seoul's Yoido Plaza Thursday. The funeral rite began at 10 a.m. when a siren, calling for silent prayer for those who died in this tragic incident, wailed for one minute across the country.

Approximately one million people, including the victims' bereaved families, government officials and citizens, attended the funeral ceremony. Sixty-eight countries sent envoys to attend the funeral service and express their condolences for the dead, mostly ranking government officials including four Cabinet members.

Premier's Remarks at Funeral

SK130651 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0121 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Funeral address by Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop at national funeral service on 13 October for those killed in the Rangoon bomb incident -- live]

[Text] We are here now, overwhelmed with deep sorrow, to pay our last respects to those who have given up their sacred lives for the country. Even at this moment, we cannot believe that they have left us. How could anyone have dreamed of it? We can no longer hear their familiar voices, no matter how hard we call out to them. We know of no way to express our sorrow fully. We know of no suitable words to express our deep sorrow, our indignation.

On the tragic day of 9 October, the bright sun shone in the autumn sky for the first time after a spell of cloudy weather as if to bless his excellency the president and his entourage on their successful diplomatic trip to Southwest Asia. While we were awaiting the good news on your activities in Burma, the first country scheduled on the trip, we heard the shocking news.

The tragedy took place before the wounds suffered by the Korean airliner incident healed. You were the pillars of this country, which the country is so proud of, who have wonderful character, excellent traits, and warm patriotism. You have devoted yourselves, night and day, to the country and the nation, with brilliant achievements in economic, diplomatic, political, and press sectors. You were at your best serving the country to the best of your ability and experience, and we were sure of your greater contribution to the development of this country in the days ahead.

But alas, with all the nation's expectations of you, you suddenly left us, en masse, in the alien country thousands of miles away, to the great loss and sorrow of all the nation as well as of your families and friends. The entourage of a head of a country suffering such a great atrocious tragedy on a trip to a foreign country is unprecedented. We are filled with surging indignation and sorrow.

This cursed tragedy is far from the will of heaven. This barbarity, which is never to be pardoned by God or man, was committed, to the amazement of those concerned, by the North Korean communist ring, who share the same blood with us. They committed an act, worse than that of an animal, wearing the masks of human beings.

They have attempted numerous intrigues, at home and abroad, aimed at creating trouble for us within, without any consciousness of fellow countrymen, being jealous of our development and nervous about our growth. We should thoroughly condemn and rebuke this brutal, violent act of assassination in the conscience of the nation and mankind. We should let them realize that there is a limit to our patience and generosity. The truth of the incident is being revealed clearly already. They will experience for themselves that the inhuman and antinational wicked act will be subject to due punishment.

Whenever our nation has encountered a difficult situation, we have demonstrated the firm will and courage to create new history with renewed resolve, overcoming indignation and sorrow. The wheel of history never stops, even for a moment. We should restore harmony and unity in vigorous hope and confidence, build up our national strength, and should vigorously push this wheel ahead toward the prosperity and reunification which we desire. This is the way for us to fulfill your will which you have not been able to carry through to the end, to make your sacrifices valuable.

Though you are in heaven, you, who sacrificed yourselves for the nation, must help us and guide us in the right direction. Your noble spirit of sacrifice for the country will be cherished in our hearts and in the hearts of our offspring and will be the salt and light for the development of this country. May you rest in peace on the sunny hill of the national cemetery, forgetting all the cares and woe of this world.

Kim Sang-hyop, chairman of the funeral service committee of the joint national funeral service for the martyred diplomatic mission, 13 October 1983.

India Possible Bombing Site

SK130159 Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 ~~GM~~ 13 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct 13 (YONHAP) -- North Korea may have planned to use India as the site of a second assassination attempt on the life of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan in the event that the Rangoon bomb blast failed, a diplomat here said Wednesday.

The South Korean president was scheduled to arrive in New Delhi Oct 11 from Rangoon on the second leg of his scheduled trip to three Southwest Asian and two Oceanic countries and Brunei.

The source, who had been in India with the advance team preparing for Chon's visit, noted that North Korea had increased its embassy personnel in New Delhi by 30 just before Chon's planned visit to India. This appears to have been a preliminary move for another assassination attempt, he added. The 30 included two persons without diplomatic status, he said. The Indian Government would watch their movements carefully, he added. Normally, North Korea reportedly keeps 19 people at its New Delhi embassy.

National Situation Viewed

SK120712 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 11 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Reporter Chon Yuk: "Stable Public Sentiment and National Harmony Is the Pending Task"]

[Text] A series of recent incidents and scandals, including the Rangoon tragedy, is creating an atmosphere for change. In the wake of the tragedy, President Chon Tu-hwan stressed total national unity many times. We, therefore, anticipate that the incident will provide some turning points in running the nation's politics and in the trend of the international politics surrounding the Korean peninsula.

We ought to console the people's horror and anxiety internally, make clear the North Korean bellicosity and its identity as a violent ring, and prepare ourselves so that similar incidents will not happen again. It is not easy to find solutions to these issues, but the most urgent and important of them is to stabilize the public sentiment and achieve national harmony. That is why the total national unity is stressed once again at this extraordinary time.

To stabilize the public sentiment and to achieve total national unity, the government should, in the first place, show its sincerity and effort to present answers to this issue through its management of political scene and its policies.

It is a publicly acknowledged formula that the most important thing in overcoming ordeals at home and abroad is the people's unity. What is important is that the government should present a workable proposal which is acceptable to the people and which could lead to national harmony.

The government and the political circles seem to be endeavoring to provide specific and practical measures. The ruling and opposition politicians are predicting the possibility of some form of innovative personnel reshuffle in filling the position vacancies that were created by the tragedy, following the national funeral service on 13 October.

Our concern is not only whether the vacancies will simply be filled or whether there will be a general reshuffle, but what type of personalities will fill the vacancies. Observers say that, in the wake of the enormous incident, the Cabinet will have to undergo the process of asking if the people have confidence in them, and that we will be able to perceive, from its process and result, the will and direction of the government for the total national unity.

Some observers in political circles are also predicting the possibility of the launching of a pernational cabinet, including the personalities with positions different from those of political parties, to incorporate differing views as the basis of national unity. KNP assemblyman Kim Yong-kwang anticipates some encouraging steps that could be taken for national harmony, citing the example that the government abolished the emergency measures Nos 1 and 4 for national unity in the wake of the Mun Se-kwang incident in 1974.

It has been the logic of our politics that when the nation is in difficulty, it should not be double-burdened by troubles within. Hence, we can anticipate that there will be efforts to restrain the voices of criticism. Both the ruling and the opposition parties will work in closer cooperation in the wake of the national disaster. Such an attitude is already reflected in the opposition's voluntarily suggested postponement of the convocation of the National Assembly Finance Committee scheduled for 14 and 15 October and its active cooperation in agreeing to call the main assembly session to condemn the North.

A lull is expected on the issue of revising the Constitution, which the DKP proposed, and a few political bills, and little difficulty is expected for the passage of the frozen budget. Therefore, if discussions between the ruling and the opposition camps satisfactorily reach a settlement on the revision of the national assembly law, the regular National Assembly session may be carried out surprisingly smoothly.

Yet, if the method of the government in dealing with the crisis falls short of the people's expectations, and if the government fails to establish measures, sufficiently convincing to the people, to cope with the crisis, it is also possible that the criticism will get even stronger.

The diplomatic settling of the Burmese incident will have a keen bearing on the situation on the Korean peninsula and on our security interests. If the Burmese Government proves the incident was perpetrated by North Korea, North Korea will be branded in the international society as a ring of violence, and consequently, it could head off the North Korean attempt to obstruct the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics.

If, however, no substantial progress is made in the investigation and the Burmese incident remains a pending issue, a fierce publicity war will develop between us and the North Korean puppets in the diplomatic arena. Also, it is likely that North Korea will continue to attempt similar provocations, thereby aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula more than ever.

It is probable, therefore that efforts will be made on our part to concentrate our diplomatic efforts on various angles to render the Burmese Government assistance to facilitate an efficient investigation, rather than holding hostile feelings against Burma or pressing it to assume responsibility.

North's Terrorism Policy Reviewed

SK120535 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Oct 83 p 4

[Text] North Korea, hell-bent on its scheme to communize the entire Korean peninsula, is notorious for its "exports of violent revolution" around the world. People are aghast the news of the tragic bomb blast in Rangoon Sunday, which is believed to have been organized by the trigger-happy Pyongyang regime. But, they now believe it is no wonder a regime as violent and relentless as the one in Pyongyang could plot a "Rangoon massacre."

North Korea started to export violent revolution in 1966 in order to get support from nonaligned countries, particularly those from newly independent states, according to North Korean affairs specialists yesterday. Under this program, North Korean communists "invited" international terrorist groups to Pyongyang to give them guerrilla training or dispatched guerrilla warfare instructors abroad.

In addition, North Korea has also supplied weapons to foreign saboteur groups, thus assisting terrorist acts or assassinations either directly or indirectly, they said. This way, the Pyongyang regime has created a new phrase, "export of violent revolution."

The pointed out that North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song talks about "world peace," but he, in fact, has steadily "exported" violence to foreign countries. According to statistics, North Korea was directly involved in violent activities, including riots, coup d'etat, assassinations and terrorist acts 33 times in 28 countries since July 1966.

The number of foreigners who received guerrilla training in North Korea, for three months to 18 months each time, exceeded 5,000 persons from about 35 countries. North Korea has supplied at least \$35 million to terrorist groups in Bolivia and 15 other countries, plus AK rifles, light machineguns, howitzers, etc.

The officials said countries on the list of North Korea's revolution exports total 65. They break down to 11 in Asia, (including India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos and Pakistan), three in Europe (Ireland, West Germany, Romania), 18 countries in South America (including Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Chile, Panama, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Bolivia and El Salvador). Also included are Middle East and African countries. Among them are Egypt, Algeria, Syria, Ethiopia, Lebanon, Palestine, Chad, Congo, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

North Korea is deeply involved in antigovernment activities not only in Third World countries but also in some industrialized Western nations. According to a BBC report in June 1972, North Korean military instructors infiltrated the Irish Republican Army to give training for antigovernment activities. In June 1971, North Korea also assisted the "Black Panthers," the largest leftist group in the U.S., composed of about 1,200 radical blacks.

Furthermore, North Korea also instigated the Puerto Rican Communist Party, which demanded independence from the United States, to stage anti-American activities on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of American independence in 1976.

North Korea organized an intelligence bureau under the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces in 1966 to exclusively offer guerrilla training to foreigners. In 1968, North Korea established an overseas operations section at the Liaison Department of the Workers' (communist) Party to train foreigners invited to North Korea. There are 30 guerrilla training centers in North Korea -- 15 in Pyongyang and the remaining 15 in other places.

There are two training programs offered by North Koreans. One is a three-to-six-month program and the other is on 18-month course. They offer all expenses for training and a trainee even receives a monthly salary of 50 won in the North Korean currency. They also give lectures in their efforts to imbue trainees with Kim Il-song's ideology.

From 1965 to 1975, the North Korean regime offered more than \$3.5 million to antigovernment groups in 16 Third World countries, mostly in Central and Latin America, to help them overthrow their governments. However, the support fund has sharply decreased. Analysts say that the decrease came because of financial difficulties facing North Korea.

Thorough Investigation Urged

SK110606 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Tragedy at Aung San Mausoleum -- Let Us Sternly Punish the Criminals and Overcome the National Disaster With Reason"]

[Text] The roar of the explosion that shook the axis of the earth at the Aung San Mausoleum in Burma at 1255 on 9 October was one that tore the conscience of mankind and was a desperate outburst of a brutal ring that aims to attain its objectives by force of violence.

The bomb blast caused the tragic death of 16 government officials and others, including the deputy prime minister, who were among President Chon Tu-hwan's entourage during his state visit to Burma, also claiming, according to a report, the lives of three Burmese. Over a dozen others of the presidential entourage who were at the scene also suffered serious and minor injuries.

The bomb blast at the Aung San Mausoleum is not a murder in the ordinary sense, as it was a terrorist attack to assassinate President Chon Tu-hwan, the head of state of the Republic of Korea. It is a matter concerned with the nation's diplomacy and was an incident of grave consequences that focused the world's attention and touched off the nation's vehement indignation.

An assassination of a head of state could create problems of grave importance. This is well explained by the historical fact that the First World War broke out in one month after the assassination of the crown prince of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in Serbia on the Balkan peninsula on 28 June 1914.

While feeling relieved at the stroke of good luck in the midst of misfortune because President and Mrs Chon Tu-hwan narrowly escaped the tragedy by a distance of two or three minutes, we would urge a thorough investigation to find and sternly punish the criminals, for we do not regard this tragic Aung San incident as a mere terrorist attack, but as an act of a ring intent on destroying our country.

Because the tragic incident occurred at the Aung San national cemetery in the Burmese territory, the Burmese Government should be held responsible for security negligence. It is very regrettable that they left the site of the incident unguarded so that a large bomb could be planted at a site on the official visit schedule of the head of state whom they invited, and exploded upon the president's arrival.

We believe that such negligence was not intentional on the part of the Burmese Government in view of the fact that Burma, a socialist neutral state, has recently been making efforts for closer relations with our country. For the continuous development of friendly cooperative relations between the two countries -- which the two countries have endeavored to develop up to the president -- Burma should do its best to satisfactorily carry out investigations to find and punish the criminals.

A review should also be made to determine if there was anything insufficient in the process of the guarding of our secret service personnel dispatched there to guard President Chon.

Above all, the most important question is who is the criminal. Considering Burma-North Korea relations, the manner of the past North Korean provocations against the South, and referring to the foreign press analyses, we are almost sure that the Aung San massacre was perpetrated by North Korea. In January 1968, North Korea sent its guerrillas to the South to assassinate our president and they infiltrated as far as Chahamun to launch a surprise attack against Chongwadae; later, they planted a bomb at the national cemetery in Tongjak-tong; and they organized an assassination squad in Canada to assassinate President Chon during his visit to Canada. It seems certain that the assassination attempt at Aung San mausoleum on Sunday is another Sunday surprise attack by Kim Il-song who waged a southward invasion on 25 June 33 years ago. We are overwhelmed with raging indignation and hatred at the barbarity of Kim Il-song. Stern punishment is necessary to prevent the recurrence of such brutal provocations.

We should, at the same time, not forget that our national goal is peaceful reunification. Our people should maintain reason in hard times like this, and should keep up our steady advance for an undisturbed development of the country.

EXTENSION OF U.S. CARRIER'S VISIT NOTED

SK121132 Seoul YONHAP in English 1052 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Washington, Oct. 12 (YONHAP) -- The Carl Vinson, a nuclear-powered U.S. aircraft carrier, will remain in waters off South Korea for a few more days than scheduled in the wake of the bomb blast Sunday in Rangoon, Burma, a source at the U.S. Defense Department said Wednesday.

Change in the schedule for the world's largest and newest aircraft carrier came out one day after a spokesman for the Pentagon announced that the U.S. and South Korean Armed Forces have taken appropriate defensive precautions following the bomb blast.

AD HOC IPU COMMITTEE ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON KAL

SK110319 Seoul YONHAP in English 0311 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Seoul, Oct. 11 (YONHAP) -- On the eve of the closing of its annual conference being held here, the Inter-parliamentary Union's committee on parliamentary, juridical and human rights questions Tuesday adopted a resolution on civil aviation safety that condemned the Sept. 1 Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner.

The resolution, jointly drafted by 10 nations, including South Korea, Switzerland and the United States, is expected to be passed at the IPU's plenary session Wednesday. The other members of the drafting committee were Britain, Canada, Australia, India, Finland, Tunisia and Bolivia.

The resolution stresses the need to ensure the safety of all civilian aircraft, including those that stray into militarily sensitive national airspace. It also calls on the Soviet Union to provide "full and just" reparations for the victims of its attack on Korean Air Lines flight 007 and cooperate with the ongoing investigation of the incident.

REPORTAGE ON BOMBING INCIDENT AFTERMATH

Armed 'Korean' Captured

BK121353 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The People's police force and the Army, together with the people, conducted searches of all possible hiding places to locate the person who tried to escape yesterday by throwing a grenade while being apprehended for interrogation by the People's Police Force of Thakutpin village, Kawhmu township.

Responsible people had informed our Army unit that a suspicious-looking man was seen in a field north of Kwinwaing village. As soon as the information was received, the working people, Army, and people's police force surrounded the area and conducted a search. At about 0920 a suspicious-looking man, holding a grenade, was found hiding. The working people and the armed forces tried to take the man alive. Three armed forces personnel, without shooting, rushed to grab him. The man exploded the grenade and seriously injured our three soldiers.

The grenade thrower was wounded on the left wrist and the abdomen and was unable to move. Armed forces men and the working people captured him. He was captured together with a .25 caliber pistol. The man arrested was a Korean who had avoided capture yesterday.

The three soldiers, who were seriously injured while trying to arrest the man with the grenade, died for the country while being transported for medical treatment.

Investigation Underway

BK110141 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Oct 83 p 1

[Excerpts] An investigation into Sunday's bomb attack that killed four South Korean Cabinet ministers and 15 other people in Rangoon got underway yesterday, with officials looking into three main theories of who planted the bomb, how they succeeded and why they set it off. In the Burmese capital security was tightened as police began a massive roundup of possible suspects who might have information on the planting of the explosive, believed to be a time bomb. Dozens of people, including some with Burmese Communist Party connections, were yesterday rounded up for questioning. Unofficial sources said the police special branch also detained five watchmen from the Martyr's Mausoleum along with a number of known criminals in an effort to discover who planted the bomb and how. The sources said the area had been searched by both Burmese and South Korean security officers the morning of the explosion. All streets leading to the bomb-damaged, single-story mausoleum, which houses the remains of seven Burmese leaders assassinated in 1947, were blocked off by armed soldiers.

Karens Deny Involvement

BK110117 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Oct 83 p 2

[Excerpt] The Karen National Union (KNU) yesterday denied any role in Sunday's bomb blast at Rangoon's Martyrs' Mausoleum which killed 19 people, including four South Korean Cabinet ministers. KNU spokeswoman Mrs Lydia, speaking from northern Tak Province, deplored the incident and blamed the Burmese Government for not providing adequate security for the visiting South Korean delegation. She said that the KNU had nothing against South Korea, adding that it supported good relations with all countries, the Burmese Government was its only enemy, she said. It was also reported yesterday that the South Korean Embassy has cancelled its Armed Forces Day reception, which was to take place tomorrow evening at the Erawan Hotel.

ROK Special Envoy Departs

BK121515 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The special envoy of the president of the Republic of Korea and minister of sports, Mr Yu Won-kyong, and his entourage left for the ROK this evening by special aircraft. He had arrived in Rangoon on 10 October. The ROK special presidential envoy and his entourage were seen off at Rangood airport by Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs U Hla Shwe and responsible officials.

AFP: PRIME MINISTER TO HEAD INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

BK121029 Hong Kong AFP in English 1013 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Rangoon, Oct. 12 (AFP) -- Burma today announced new measures to step up the efficiency of its intelligence agencies by coordinating their activities under a top-level body.

Under the new law, published in state-run newspapers today but effective from yesterday, Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha will head the National Intelligence Bureau. Four cabinet ministers -- defence planning, finance, home and religious affairs, and foreign affairs -- will act as secretary in turn.

The National Intelligence Bureau will have to submit reports to the president and the secretary of the State Council, as well as to other government bodies if necessary. It will be able to make decisions and issue instructions on day-to-day matters without consultation, but more important issues must be referred to the president and State Council, the announcement said.

The new law, passed at the unicameral People's Congress which ended last Thursday, replaces the March 1974 National Intelligence Bureau law. Under the old law, the chief of national intelligence matters

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ROMANIA -- Rangoon, 27 Sep -- The president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] has appointed U Tin Sein, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRUB to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, concurrently as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRUB to the Socialist Republic of Romania. [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 27 Sep 83 p 1 BK]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC -- An education delegation led by Principal Y Khin Maung Tint of Moulmein College returned to Rangoon by plane this morning after a 2-week study tour of the PRC's educational system under a cultural exchange program between the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the PRC. [Excerpt] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1130 GMT 1 Oct 83 BK]

AMBASSADORS TO THAILAND, FRANCE -- The president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has appointed U Ko Gyi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the Republic of France, as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the Kingdom of Thailand. The president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has appointed Dr Khin Maung Win, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the Kingdom of Nepal, as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the Republic of France. [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 14 Sep 83 p 1 BK]

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES SIHANOUK'S SPEECH AT UN

BK130705 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1147 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Oct (SPK) -- It is ridiculous that a traitor to the nation like Sihanouk should shed tears while talking about the destiny of his people, according to the newspaper KAMPUCHEA in a commentary on the address by Sihanouk to the UN General Assembly. The newspaper goes on:

Speaking for the political corpse of Democratic Kampuchea, which is responsible for the death of more than 3 million Kampucheans whose memory calls for vengeance, Sihanouk is madly opposed to the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

It is obvious that in its antisocialist crusade, the United States has also played the Sihanouk card along with the so-called "Kampuchean problem".

The fact that such a traitor to the nation as Sihanouk -- long since cast onto the trash heap of history by his people and then transformed into a tool to serve the anti-Indochinese policy of the United States -- could make a speech to the 38th UN General Assembly inflicts great injury on the prestige of this august international organization.

The Kampuchean people, the newspaper added, categorically reject all fallacious allegations by this traitor which are merely often-repeated old songs.

In Kampuchea today, no one can deny the glaring truth: The revolutionary power controls the whole territory and effectively manages all affairs of the state. The people's revolutionary armed forces do not cease to strengthen and are fully capable of defending the sovereignty of the country, which has been translated into the last two withdrawals of the Vietnamese volunteers.

In conclusion, KAMPUCHEA called Sihanouk's statement at the UN General Assembly a cheap act and a gross slander aimed at dislocating the Kampuchea-Vietnam military solidarity.

SPK HAILS INDOCHINESE COUNTRIES' 4-POINT PLAN

BK120929 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0501 GMT 12 Oct 83

["A Perfect Example of Logic, Reason, and Goodwill" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Oct (SPK) -- The three Indochinese countries' 4-point position on problems in Southeast Asia, as expressed last Friday by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach at the UN General Assembly, is a perfect example of logic, reason, and goodwill.

It is unequivocal that China is at the origin of all troubles which are besetting Southeast Asia today. This truth is even more evident concerning Kampuchea. The unprecedented genocide in mankind's history, which devastated the country for more than 3 years, was inspired by the Beijing expansionists. In their policy, Kampuchea was the first step of Chinese extension in the whole region. By eliminating more than 3 million Kampucheans, China had experimented with a "classless society" before applying it to other nations. Even at present, 5 years after the liberation of Kampuchea, the ruling circles in Beijing still nurture the hope of reversing the situation. Therefore, Chinese arms and supplies have been pouring into the Khmer bandits who are hiding in Thai territory.

On the diplomatic front, China gangs up with the United States, Thailand, and other reactionary forces against the PRK by taking under its wing Sihanouk and Son Sann, whose "pseudo patriotism" has been confirmed since they have openly linked themselves to the Pol Pot genocidal clique.

By making Kampuchea that heart of tension in Southeast Asia, China deliberately seeks to create an atmosphere of confrontation between the Indochinese countries and those of ASEAN. Its scheme was fully unmasked when it pretended that the "Kampuchean problem" concerns only these two groups of countries and stubbornly denied that its expansionist and hegemonist policy is at the origin of the present situation in Southeast Asia.

If what China alleged is true, why does it do its utmost to prevent a dialogue between the ASEAN countries and those of Indochina? And why does it present this problem as a condition for normalizing its relations with the Soviet Union? China, obsessed with its diabolical aims, has lost reason.

The Kampuchean people, so cruelly persecuted by China and its henchmen, are not vengeful people at all. After the horrible experience of genocide, what they now ardently desire is peace so that they can build a new life.

The PRK has become an independent and sovereign country with an elected government and supported by the people and a democratic constitution. Thanks to their own praiseworthy efforts, and with the disinterested assistance of Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries -- and for an important part of the international community -- they have achieved great successes in every field of national reconstruction and defense. They have constantly strengthened their stand and are recognized by an increasing number of countries.

Faithful to its policy of peace and development, the Kampuchean Government, and in hand with the Governments of Vietnam and Laos, has appealed many times to China for the signing of a treaty of nonaggression. Concerning the ASEAN countries -- including Thailand whose hostility toward Kampuchea dates back to the 13th century -- the PRK Government sincerely invites them to make a common effort to create Southeast Asia a zone in which every country can prosper.

Peace is necessary in the whole world, in particular in Southeast Asia where it has been lacking for a long time because of China's manipulations and intrigues. It is time that peace saboteur Beijing is unmasked and isolated and that the Indochinese countries and those of ASEAN embark on a profitable dialogue. There can be no other choice.

KAMPUCHEA CITED ON SRV 'COLONIZATION' ISSUE

BK070814 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0420 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Oct (SPK) -- [Words indistinct] by the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs constitutes "an affirmation of Kampuchea's independence and sovereignty," the newspaper KAMPUCHEA says in a commentary.

This policy, the journal says, being a continuation of the line of proletarian internationalism pursued by the KPRP, is inspired by the traditional militant solidarity between the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam.

"This historic document," the paper remarks, "is a blow to the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who, in collusion with U.S. imperialists, reactionaries in the ASEAN countries, and reactionary Khmer elements, are seeking to destroy Kampuchean-Vietnamese solidarity and friendship by fanning up national hatred and enmity."

Noting that there used to be as many as 500,000 Vietnamese, among them thousands of rubber plantation workers, in Kampuchea, the paper says that these people were subject to ruthless persecution under the Lon Nol and Pol Pot regimes. Only about 10 per cent of them have returned since liberation and are contributing to the defense and reconstruction of the country in conformity with Article 44 of the PRK Constitution and with the border status agreement signed between Kampuchea and Vietnam last July.

"It is public knowledge," the paper says, "that the same people who are kicking up a row about "Vietnamese colonization" have, in fact, committed aggression against the three Indochinese countries, perpetrating barbarous crimes against them."

"Chinese propaganda, repeated by the mouthpieces in ASEAN countries, is seeking to further Beijing's "divide and rule" policy and cover up the expansionist activities by the 20 million ethnic Chinese in most of Southeast Asia," the paper observes.

"To the Kampuchean people, however, it is clear that their militant solidarity with the people of Vietnam is a law of development for their own revolution," the paper stresses.

THAI BORDER VIOLATIONS BY LAND, SEA, AIR REPORTED

BK110916 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Oct (SPK) -- During the week ending 6 October, eight overflights by Thai planes were recorded over the sectors of Preah Vihear, Romiet, O Da and Soda from 2 to 4 km inside Kampuchean territory.

At sea, the Thai Navy violated Kampuchean territorial waters about 100 times in the sectors located between 5 and 25 miles west and northeast of Koh Kong and Koh Tang.

On land, 40 shellings were carried out from Thailand against a number of Kampuchean localities such as Rominh and Preah Vihear temple in northwest Preah Vihear; Ahlung Veng in Northwest Siem Reap; Romiet, Thmar Puok, Kamrieng, Pailin, Samlot, and Ta Sanh in Battambang; Smat Deng in Pursat, and Hills 199, 309, and 225 in Koh Kong.

Kampuchean border guards put 29 Khmer reactionaries out of action and seized 22 guns and a quantity of materiel.

BANGKOK POST INTERVIEWS SON SANN IN NEW YORK

BK080320 Bangkok BANKOK POST in English 8 Oct 83 p 4

[Article by Jacques Bekaert: "Growing Support for Khmer Coalition"]

[Excerpts] "Democratic Kampuchea will probably receive more votes this year than in 1982," Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of [Democratic] Kampuchea told the BANGKOK POST during an exclusive interview conducted at the United Nations in New York.

The Kampuchean leader, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), is here as a member of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation at the 38th General Assembly.

"I insist on doing everything possible for our government. It is my duty. You know that for three years I was opposed to this coalition. But once I accepted it, I will do everything to make it last and respect the conditions signed in Kuala Lumpur."

During the past few months Prime Minister Son Sann has been travelling extensively. "Last May I went to Australia and New Zealand. I told the Australians: Please, we have nothing against the people of Vietnam. But if you provide assistance to the Vietnamese Government now, you comfort them in their occupation of my country. The only solution is through the resolutions of the United Nations and the ICK (International Conference on Kampuchea). Tell Vietnam to respect the UN resolution and then not only you but the whole world will be glad to assist Vietnam.

A lot of people have been wondering why Vietnamese troops, whose good behavior generally recognised even by their adversaries, are changing their attitude? Mr Son Sann himself is not sure. "It is amazing. They are not pretending any more to be liberators of our country. They are colonising Kampuchea, the repression is obvious. Maybe they realise the people of Kampuchea don't trust them, do not accept them. Their army must be frustrated."

In Washington, DC, the Kampuchean prime minister met American officials, including Secretary of State George Shultz as well as private organisations and newspapers. He gave a speech at the National Press Club and finally, along with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, saw President Ronald Reagan during a one hour meeting in New York, at the Waldorf Astoria, on the eve of President Reagan's address to the United Nations. "The President was very friendly, very understanding. But we also know he had to be very careful."

Asked if he is satisfied with the amount of aid provided to the nationalists, the KPNLF in particular, Mr Son Sann said: "We have received more since we joined the coalition, but everything is still fragile. China gave us some weapons, another friendly country made a similar contribution, others are providing humanitarian aid. It is very welcome, we are grateful, but we need much more, we can use much more.

"We need money. The Party of Democratic Kampuchea (the Khmer Rouge) is rich. This is not the case with nationalists. We need funds for military training, equipment, for food, also to travel, to go around the world to defend our cause. I am still amazed at the number of countries that know very little about our struggle. We have to go and explain what we do, why [we] are fighting."

Mr Son Sann was non-committal about the recent appeal made by the ASEAN countries (step by step territorial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and a take over by an international peace keeping force along with repatriation of refugees under UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] control and massive international economic assistance to Kampuchea). "It is too early for us to say anything, we have to consult our coalition partners."

VODK CLAIMS THACH 'LIED' ABOUT TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK101022 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors' Partial Troop Withdrawal From Kampuchea Is Just a Deceitful Trick To Avoid Withdrawing All Their Aggressor Troops From Kampuchea in Accordance With the UN General Assembly Resolutions"]

[Excerpt] Nguyen Co Thach, big liar and most tricky diplomat of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, recently held a news conference in New York during which he shamelessly lied that Vietnam will withdraw part of its troops from Kampuchea in 1984 because the situation in Kampuchea is now calm.

Everyone has clearly seen the Vietnamese aggressors' farce of partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. During the past few years, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors repeatedly declared their so-called partial troop withdrawal. They even organized a farce of troop withdrawal in Phnom Penh in May 1983. In fact, however, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors never withdrew even a single soldier from Kampuchea. On the contrary, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors sent more fresh troops from Vietnam to various battlefields in Kampuchea, particularly the western part of Kampuchea adjacent to the Thai border, in order to replenish the loss of their manpower, escalate their war of aggression against Kampuchea, further massacre the Kampuchean people, and pose a more serious threat to Thailand. The Vietnamese aggressors' repeated announcement of partial troop withdrawal is just a farce to deceive world public opinion.

VODK NOTES KHIEU SAMPHAN'S MEETINGS AT UN

BK081002 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] On 29 September, Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, met and held friendly talks with His Excellency U Chit Hlaing, Burmese foreign minister, at UN headquarters.

On 30 September, Vice President Khieu Samphan met and held talks separately with His Excellency Rajaratnam, Singapore's deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs; His Excellency Dhanabalan, Singaporean foreign minister; His Excellency Ernest Eastman, Liberia's foreign minister; and His Excellency Fathulla Jameel, Maldives' minister for external affairs. The talks between Vice President Khieu Samphan and the foreign ministers of these friendly countries were held in a cordial, friendly, and warm atmosphere. Foreign ministers of these friendly countries reiterated their governments' support for the cause of the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and our Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

VODK REPORTS INDONESIAN RECEPTION FOR SIHANOUK

BK101248 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] On behalf of the five ASEAN foreign ministers, His Excellency Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Indonesian foreign minister and chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, organized a reception in New York on 2 October for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the 38th UN General Assembly. Also attending the reception by invitation were Vice President Khieu Samphan and Prime Minister Son Sann.

Attending the reception on the ASEAN side were Singapore Deputy Prime Minister Rajaratnam, Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie, and permanent representatives and deputy permanent representatives of the five ASEAN countries and Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations.

During this magnificent reception, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja delivered a warm speech welcoming the Democratic Kampuchean president and hailing the Kampuchea people's struggle to liberate their nation from the Vietnamese aggressors.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said: The prince's assumption of the post of president of the CGDK has even further enhanced the CGDK's prestige and made the international community more satisfied with and willing to give more support to Democratic Kampuchea.

The Indonesian foreign minister added: Our ASEAN countries regard the formation of the CGDK as an effective measure to strengthen the Kampuchean people's struggle against foreign aggression and occupation. The formation of the CGDK reflects the Kampuchean people's solidarity, unity, and will to restore their right to self-determination.

Minister Mokhtar said: Kampuchea has a long history of struggle to defend its independence. The Kampuchean people are very patriotic and resolutely oppose the oppression and all forms of colonialism. A people with such an outstanding history of national unity who has always placed national independence above all else will never kneel in submission to any foreign domination and oppression. The Kampuchean people's struggle is really a just struggle. The Kampuchean people fear no [words indistinct] difficulties nor obstacles in their struggle for national salvation.

As for the Vietnamese, who have lost more manpower and material in the war in Kampuchea, suffered from economic crisis at home, and lost honor in the international arena, in the end they will realize their adventure is fruitless.

The Indonesian foreign minister stressed: Our ASEAN countries will continue to cooperate closely with the prince, the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government, and other countries sharing the same views in mobilizing world support at the 38th UN General Assembly and all other international forums for realizing the total implementation of the statement of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

In his reply, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Democratic Kampuchean president, said that the Indonesian foreign minister had just said very precious words in his honor and for the Kampuchean people who are fighting on the battlefield.

The prince stressed: National solidarity and unity in the CGDK have been gradually consolidated and broadened. Following the work efforts and joint struggle in the past more than a year, national solidarity and unity within the CGDK have become firmer than ever before.

The prince expressed his confidence and trust in the CGDK, both now and in the future. He stressed: The struggle waged by the Kampuchean people and the CGDK for national salvation will advance and develop more favorably.

VODK COMMENTARY DEMANDS SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK120434 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Station Commentary: "It Is Because the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Stubbornly Persist in Refusing To Withdraw Their Aggressor Troops From Kampuchea That the Kampuchean Problem Remains Unsolved and the Situation in Southeast Asia Is Still Tense"]

[Text] Being pounded daily and from every direction by the concerted efforts of the world community in international arenas -- particularly in the assembly hall of the ongoing 38th session of the UN General Assembly -- Nguyen Co Thach has pretentiously denied that Vietnam is responsible for the still unsolved Kampuchean problem and the tense situation in Southeast Asia.

These issues remain because others refuse to legitimize Vietnam's act of aggression in Kampuchea. Only when others guarantee the security of the Vietnamese aggressor authorities in Phnom Penh -- meaning accepting the Vietnamese act of aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli -- will Vietnam withdraw its aggressor forces from Kampuchea. Nguyen Co Thach's words insolently and impertinently defy world public opinion.

To solve the Kampuchean problem -- resulting from Vietnam's violation of the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the state of Democratic Kampuchea -- the UN General Assembly has, by an overwhelming majority every year for the past 4 years, adopted resolutions requiring the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors -- bandits and violators of the UN Charter and international law -- to withdraw all their aggressor troops immediately and unconditionally from Kampuchea, respect Kampuchea's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination without outside interference.

However, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not respected these UN General Assembly resolutions and the world community's demands of the past almost 5 years which require that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea. The Vietnamese have contemptuously flaunted and trampled on the UN General Assembly resolutions and world demands at will. They have kept on reinforcing their forces with men and weapons to escalate their war of aggression in Kampuchea, exterminate the Kampuchean people, and impudently threaten Thailand and Southeast Asia. This is the cause and the obstacle to the solution of the Kampuchean problem, blocking the restoration of peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia.

The entire world and all humanity are well aware of this problem. At this session of the UN General Assembly, they are uniting in daily exposing and condemning the Vietnamese enemy aggressors for their stubbornness continuing their aggression and occupation of Kampuchea in violation of the UN General Assembly resolutions. Now, Nguyen Co Thach turns around and boastfully blames others for the Vietnamese crimes. However, Nguyen Co Thach's words -- insolent and defying the world community -- clearly confirm the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy's obsessive policy of aggression and expansion and its ambitions to swallow Kampuchea to create a great Vietnam, set up the Indochinese Federation, and rule over Southeast Asia. However, this Vietnamese colonialist idea of swallowing others -- they did it in Champa and in Kampuchea Kraom -- is outdated. In fact, if the Vietnamese could swallow Kampuchea, they would have done it in 1979 when they were at full strength and clamouring about it.

Now that they are conspicuously silent about it and in a situation in which they are completely bogged down and in a total impasse, the Vietnamese cannot do whatever they like. The Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, and the CGDK are determined to unite as one to carry on the armed struggle to push Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all out of Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. As for peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries the world over, they will not legitimize or accept the Vietnamese enemy's act of aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. For if they do this, it is not only the Kampuchean nation, people, and race which will vanish, but other adjoining and neighboring countries and nations, in succession, will surely fall victims like Kampuchea.

Therefore, as long as the Vietnamese enemy aggressors stubbornly persist in refusing to withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions and the world community's demands, then all the peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries the world over will continue to expose and condemn the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, and in particular, they will take necessary measures to pressure and force the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to implement the UN General Assembly resolutions by unconditionally withdrawing all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. Because the key to solving the Kampuchean problem rests on the Vietnamese -- great bandits and aggressors of Kampuchea in violation of the UN Charter -- unconditionally withdrawing all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea.

VONADK ON SOVIET BACKING FOR SRV IN KAMPUCHEA

BK080946 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] On 18 September, Soviet ships unloaded six tanks and a lot of weapons and ammunition in Kompong Som. The weapons were transported from Kompong Som to the battlefield in western Kampuchea.

The Soviet Union is the ringleader of the international expansionists. It has financed the Hanoi authorities in their war of aggression and genocide against the Kampuchean race in defiance of UN resolutions which have denounced them and called on them to stop their war of aggression in Kampuchea and their threat to neighboring countries in the region, and allow the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny by themselves without any external interference. The Kampuchean people, army and guerrillas are well aware of these expansionists. We are determined to fight the expansionist aggressors, who invaded our fatherland, until they are all driven out of Kampuchea.

VONADK REPORT KHMERS MUTINY OVER ATTACK ON SOVIETS

BK120151 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] On 25 September, in Kompong Siem District, Kompong Cham Province, Vietnamese soldiers threatened to arrest seven Khmer soldiers, accusing them of collaborating with guerrillas to ambush and set ablaze the cars of three Soviet advisers in Boh Khnao. However, the Khmer soldiers refused to be arrested, mutinied, and killed two Vietnamese soldiers and wounded another one before fleeing.

VONADK REPORTS ON SRV POLITICAL INFIGHTING

BK120252 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Reports from Vietnam indicate that at present, following the sacking of (?Xuan Thuy) from his high-ranking position in the Vietnamese party's leading committee, many other high-ranking cadres who are pro-(?Xuan Thuy) -- both military and civilian -- have also been displaced by the Le Duan clique, and their rights gradually suppressed. Some have been arrested and imprisoned. This has greatly angered the pro-(?Xuan Thuy) faction which is harboring hatred against the Le Duan clique. This faction, taking advantage of the situation in which the Le Duan clique is facing great difficulties in every field -- on the battlefield of aggression in Kampuchea and in Vietnam itself -- is carrying out every form of activity to oppose the Le Duan clique and topple its fascist and dictatorial regime.

VONADK ON SRV INDOCTRINATION PROGRAM IN LAOS

BK130209 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Various observers have noted that since the Hanoi Vietnamese took control of Laos, the Le Duan clique -- great bandit and aggressor -- has sent an increasing number of Vietnamese nationals to settle on Lao territory. Apart from this, there are many thousands of Vietnamese administrative personnel who have come over to control and direct all kinds of activities in the Vientiane puppet regime.

In the educational field, the Le Duan clique has successively sent Vietnamese teaching personnel to teach Vietnamese ideology to the entire Lao people. Furthermore, the Vietnamese have, every year, sent many Lao teaching personnel -- including high-ranking officials of the Vientiane puppet regime -- to Vietnam to be indoctrinated. This is the true nature of the Le Duan clique's policy to exterminate the Lao race and to annex the Lao territory through the process of sending Vietnamese nationals to settle on Lao territory and indoctrinating the Lao people with Vietnamese ideology.

PASASON ON PRK POLICY TOWARD VIETNAMESE RESIDENTS

BK081220 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 6 Oct 83

[PASASON 6 October article: "The PRK's Correct and Just Policy"]

[Text] Western propaganda circles, instigated by the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and the Thai reactionaries have for months cooked up a story of the so-called Vietnamese removal of its citizens to settle in Kampuchea in order to dominate Kampuchea in the end and so forth. The basic purpose of this propaganda is nothing other than to disrupt the solidarity between Vietnam and Kampuchea and the solidarity among the three Indochinese peoples as well as to mislead world public opinion into mistaking wrong for right and black for white and to draw the world people's support the maintenance of the legitimate seat of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in the United Nations.

However, facts in Kampuchea do not help hide their evil intention. Black clouds can temporarily darken the sky, but sunlight can drive away the dark clouds.

This light is the document recently issued by the PRK Foreign Ministry Information Department on the PRK's policy toward the Vietnamese residents. The document points out that while the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique of murderers ruled the country, the Vietnamese residents were barbarously repressed and killed while millions of the Kampuchean people themselves were massacred. This is why a number of Kampuchean and Vietnamese residents moved from Kampuchea to Vietnam. Later, after Kampuchea was liberated, not only the Vietnamese residents, but also other foreigners, most of whom are Chinese, were allowed to return to their old dwelling places in Kampuchea.

For example, in mid-1983, 56,000 Vietnamese residents, or some 10 percent of the total number of Vietnamese residents who had lived in Kampuchea before 1969, returned to Kampuchea, while the number of Chinese residents or Kampuchean people of Chinese lineage who have been allowed to return to their old dwelling places in Kampuchea -- in five provinces or towns alone -- has increased to as many as 61,400 as of early 1982. In Phnom Penh alone, there are over 40,000 Chinese residents or Kampuchean people of Chinese lineage who have been allowed to return to their former dwelling places.

Regarding this matter, even Emory Swank, an American diplomat who was assigned to a post in Kampuchea from 1970 to 1973 and who toured Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Thailand between 22 January and 12 March 1983, wrote in a U.S. journal, (INDOCHINA EAST), 38th edition, March 1983: The anti-Vietnam allegation and distortion of facts are groundless. There is a news report published in Thailand that Vietnamese people have moved to settle in many areas in Kampuchea, but I cannot see any evidence from any source.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden observed on 8 March 1983: I have followed news reports on the Vietnamese residents in Kampuchea and I know that they have returned to the places in which they had lived during the Pol Pot time and that there is an agreement between Kampuchea and Vietnam on this issue.

Actually, the current number of Vietnamese residents in the PRK is less than that in the Pol Pot time. All these have proved that all slanderous propaganda against Vietnam and Kampuchea as blindly carried out by the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, the U.S. imperialists, and their henchmen are just vicious lies. However, they have clearly proved the PRK's correct and just policy toward the Vietnamese residents as well as other foreigners in Kampuchea.

All their slanders are simply aimed at helping the decayed Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique maintain its legitimate seat in the United Nations and at covering up the fact that there are over 20 million Chinese nationals, including a number of multimillionaires, who have been controlling the economic, trading, and financial businesses through various illegal activities in the ASEAN countries.

The Lao people, together with peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world, are very fed up with these shameless slanders of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, the U.S. imperialists, and their satellites against Vietnam and Kampuchea. We resolutely condemn them and clearly expose their vicious schemes. The Lao people are well aware that the Kampuchea problem, as well as the Indochinese problem, has arisen from the danger of threats posed by the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. Therefore, to turn this region into a region of peace, the danger of threats must be completely halted. So long as the danger of such threats remains, the people in this region reserve their right to resort to all necessary measures to retaliate against them in order to maintain the independence and stability of each country forever.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT DELEGATION REPORTS FROM SRV

BK101013 Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Vientiane, October 10 (KPL) -- The delegation of the offices of the party CC, the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU] led by Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the party CC, minister and first secretary general of the LPRYU, on October 8 returned here from a 22-day official visit to Vietnam.

Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, who is also head of the offices of the party CC, of the Council of Ministers, and other members of the delegation were invited by the office of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC and the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Youth.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Inkong Mahavong, member of the party CC, minister of agriculture, irrigation and agricoops along with other members of the Council of Ministers and high ranking officials from the youth union. Vietnamese Ambassador to Laos Nguyen Xuan was also on hand.

SOUPHANOUVONG ATTENDS LITERACY CAMPAIGN RALLY

BK110742 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Excerpt] A grand meeting was held in Saravane Province on the morning of 9 October to celebrate the completion of the literacy campaign in the province. Attending the meeting were: Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of state, chairman of the SPC and the LFNC Central Committee, and chairman of the National Committee for Eradication of Illiteracy; Boualang Boualapha, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Saravane Provincial Committee for Eradication of Illiteracy; Prof Bountiam Phitsamai, acting minister of education; (Bountha Sa-yamhat), secretary of the provincial party committee; (Khamphou Dalaphin), acting chairman of the provincial administrative committee; members of the party committees and administrative committees of Saravane Province and all districts in the province; representatives of mass organizations; and over 1,800 residents of Saravane Province

At the meeting, Souphanouvong delivered a long speech, expressing great affection and concern of the party Central Committee, the government, and the national committee for eradication of illiteracy, and himself to all cadres, combatants, state employees and people of all tribes in the province. He highly praised and valued the great victory of the people of Saravane Province, particularly in completing the campaign to eradicate illiteracy and to engage in supplementary education. In addition, he also gave some advice as guidance for all cadres, combatants, state employees, and people in the province to follow in pursuing cultural education. A total of 58,722 people have completed illiteracy programs in Saravane Province, including 31,934 women.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON KAMPUCHEA, REAGAN VISIT

BKO90312 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Oct 83 p 6

[By Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] "The resistance in Kampuchea is making progress. But assistance to the nationalists is not yet adequate. Countries around the world supporting decolonisation, national independence, and the preservation of cultural heritage have a duty to assist the nationalists," Foreign Minister ACM [air chief marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila told the BANGKOK POST during an exclusive interview.

The meeting with ACM Sitthi took place at the residence of the Thai ambassador to the United Nations in New York. "There is no doubt that serious progress has been made during the past year by the two nationalist groups. They are better trained, better organized. They have very good morale and are willing to fight. But more assistance is needed. It is legitimate."

ACM Sitthi does not agree with his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach that relations are better between ASEAN and Vietnam and that progress has been made toward a political solution of the Kampuchean crisis.

"Mr Thach takes the same line frequently. It gives the impression that things are moving when in fact they are not. Not only with me, but also with my colleagues from Indonesia or Malaysia, he refuses to come to the crucial points. Before the UN debate he proposed that we should not introduce a new resolution and he would not challenge the Democratic Kampuchean seat. We cannot accept this.

"Of course, we don't like confrontation, and we are on speaking terms. But that does not mean progress is being made. Mr Thach likes to appear as a compromising gentleman, while not giving up anything.

"I don't think we will see anything new until after the UN debate. And we remain very flexible."

During his press conference, Mr Thach derided ASEAN's new appeal and the idea of a step-by-step territorial withdrawal.

"We asked him his opinion. Mr Thach said it was a way for Thailand to have a free hand in Kampuchea. He claimed the resistance has no territory and that the nationalists are living in sanctuaries inside Thailand. We know it is not true. Maybe Mr Thach is just pretending, but as a member of the Politburo, as a foreign minister he should be aware of what is the real situation inside Kampuchea.

Was there a Vietnamese withdrawal last May? "Some troops left, yes, but we are convinced that new ones came. That the whole exercise was just part of a rotation. We are very doubtful that Vietnam can even afford to withdraw troops at the present time. That is why we think our ASEAN appeal is important.

"If Vietnam is sincere and is really withdrawing troops we should have a way to check, to be sure. A territorial withdrawal gives everybody a chance to verify. And of course, this is not a way to bring the Khmer Rouge back to power. We all know that. We suggest an international peace-keeping force."

Has the Vietnamese attitude inside Kampuchea changed? "Absolutely. You know the stories told by the people arriving recently at the border from inside Kampuchea. The Vietnamese are increasingly repressive.

"From intelligence reports we know that Vietnam is far behind in its preparations for the coming dry season. Mr Thach claims everything is quiet inside Kampuchea, that there is no fighting. We know that coalition forces have recently overrun some Vietnamese bases.

"The new Vietnamese attitude will feed more anti-Vietnamese reaction from the people. The coalition forces are recruiting soldiers now. They are making progress. The people inside Kampuchea provide them with more assistance and information. Sabotage of roads and railroads frustrates Vietnamese military operations. Even the rivers are not safe. People are fed up with forced labour, with military conscription. They don't want to fight their own people. The Vietnamese have to resort to repression to find out who assists the resistance. It is a vicious circle from which they will not benefit."

Why are coalition forces able to recruit?

"The memories of the Pol Pot years are probably fading away. The reality now is the Vietnamese occupation. Also people may be ready to give some assistance even to the Khmer Rouge forces because they believe the Khmer Rouge will never do again what they did once when in power. This time Kampuchean are fighting for their own country. The Vietnamese don't seem to understand this and it is a political mistake."

Is the Heng Samrin army making any progress?

"We are sceptical at best. I don't think that, from Vietnam's point of view, they are reliable and can be trusted. In fact there are so many defectors that maybe they could be organised into their own unit and fight alongside the coalition. Until now most of them just join coalition forces."

Asked about the allegations made by NEWSWEEK magazine that the American CIA "is working with the Chinese to supply arms to the forces of former Kampuchea ruler Pol Pot, now waging hit and run attacks on the current Saigon-supported regime" (NEWSWEEK, October 10 -- and by the way NEWSWEEK should know that the centre of power is in Hanoi...), ACM Sitthi said he was not aware of any such operation and doubted it was true.

Another senior ASEAN official when asked the same question told us: "It would be stupid for the U.S. to assist the Khmer Rouge rather than the nationalists."

Foreign Minister Sitthi also told the POST he is convinced Thailand's position is now better understood. "The United Nations is a very useful forum. We can meet a lot of people, explain what we are trying to do, not only from the point of view of the Kampuchean question. For instance, we have established much better contacts with Arab nations and ASEAN could probably play some role in the Middle East problems. Our contacts with South America and Africa are improving too. I am getting a lot of invitations."

As for the cancellation of President Reagan's visit to Thailand, the Foreign Minister said: "We understand why he could not come now. We have confirmed our invitation and Mr Reagan may come at the time of his trip to China in April. We, the ASEAN foreign ministers, will meet in Jakarta as planned next November."

Returning to the Kampuchean problem, ACM Sitthi expressed his disappointment at Australia's decision not to sponsor the UN resolution on Kampuchea. "Australia is a friend, of course, but they should not take too much for granted. They belong to our area."

Finally the foreign minister reiterated his conviction that time is playing in the resistance's favour. "And I think the Vietnamese know that. But the fighting is to nobody's benefit. So we hope Vietnam will show some of the flexibility we are showing, because ASEAN is very flexible."

COMMENTARY ASSAYS WU XUEQIAN'S U.S. VISIT

OW120853 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] According to U.S. sources, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrived in Washington on 10 October to hold high-level talks with U.S. officials for 5 days.

These sources report that the Chinese foreign minister's trip was designed to further affirm that Sino-U.S. relations have become warm, especially since it is taking place in the wake of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's recent visit to China. During his trip Chinese authorities affirmed to Weinberger that China highly esteemed the development in Sino-U.S. relations and that the Chinese Government's principled stand was to further develop Sino-U.S. relations.

During the 28 September reception given in New York by the National Committee on U.S.-China relations, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said that the number of Americans and Chinese traveling from one country to the other has markedly increased since 1979, that the total value of trade exchange between the two countries between 1979 and 1982 amounted to \$18.2 billion -- or an average annual increase of 63 percent -- that the scope of economic cooperation has been rapidly expanded, that the two countries have signed cooperation protocols in more than 20 professional fields and that there are considerable numbers of exchange students and scholars.

However, there was something Wu Xueqian failed to mention, that is, the Sino-U.S. military cooperation that the U.S. Defense Secretary in his recent visit to China discussed with the Chinese authorities, including the exchange of military delegations in 1984 and U.S. assistance to China to improve and develop the Chinese navy.

ALLEGATIONS BY PRC OF BORDER INTRUSION REJECTED

BK121516 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] On 12 October Comrade Nguyen Lung, deputy chief of our Foreign Ministry's Chinese Affairs Department, met (Fong Xutting), councillor of the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi, to make clear the Vietnamese side's opinion about the 11 October memorandum sent by the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing. The Chinese side claimed that there were so-called armed provocations and intrusions carried out by the Vietnamese side at the Sino-Vietnamese border from the end of August to the end of September 1983.

Comrade Nguyen Lung sternly rejected this slanderous allegation by the Chinese side and pointed out that this move by the Chinese authorities is just a familiar trick aimed at covering up their continual shellings and sabotage at the Vietnamese border area while countering the Vietnamese side's goodwill proposal for both sides to cease all armed operations and other hostile activities and to refrain from discharging firearms at the border between the two countries on the occasion of the national days of Vietnam and China. This proposal has been unilaterally and scrupulously implemented by Vietnam.

SOVIET VICE CHAIRMAN ALIYEV RECEIVES DINH NHO LIEM

OW121733 Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 12 -- Geydar Aliyev, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, has reaffirmed the Soviet Union's support for Vietnam's construction and defense and for the Indochinese countries' initiatives aimed to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and friendship.

G. Aliyev, who is also Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, expressed this support in Moscow Tuesday when receiving Vietnamese Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Dinh Nho Liem, on behalf of the Vietnamese party and government, thanked the Soviet Union for its great support and assistance, and acclaimed Yuriy Andropov's statement on September 28.

The two sides discussed measures to enhance cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the Vietnam Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and agreements between Le Duan and Yuriy Andropov.

DPRK EMBASSY IN HANOI MARKS WPK ANNIVERSARY

OW110843 Hanoi VNA in English 0808 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA October 10 -- Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pak Ung-sop, gave a film show here this evening in honour of the 38th anniversary of the Workers' Party Korea.

Present were Tran Lam, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Vietnam D.P.R.K. Friendship Association; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy-head of the International Department of the C.P.V.C.C.; Hoang Anh Tuan, deputy foreign minister; and others.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING PACT SIGNED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

OW082021 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Oct 8 -- An agreement on vocational training of Vietnamese workers in Czechoslovakia was signed in Prague during a recent ten day visit by a delegation of the Vietnamese General Department of Vocational Training led by its director Hong Long.

During his stay, Hong Long was warmly received by Czechoslovak Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Miloslav Boda. They discussed bilateral cooperation on the training of Vietnamese workers in Czechoslovakia and expressed satisfaction at the implementation of the 1983 cooperation agreement. Under the new agreement, in 1984 Czechoslovakia will receive 70 per cent more Vietnamese workers for vocational training than this year.

Hong Long also met with the Slovak ministers of labour and education, the Czech minister of Labour and the Czech vice-minister of education, and toured several vocational schools where Vietnamese workers were being trained.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 'LEGAL DEPARTURES' PROGRAM

OW121257 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 12 -- The following communique was made public in Geneva on October 7, 1983.

At the invitation of the office of the High Commissioner of the United Nations for Refugees [UNHCR], a delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Ha Van Lau, paid a visit from October 4-7, 1983 to Geneva for an exchange of views on issues of common concern especially the question of the implementation of the program for legal departures from Vietnam.

The Vietnamese delegation paid a courtesy visit to the high commissioner, and held talks with a delegation of the H.C.R. led by Deputy High Commissioner William R. Smyser.

The progress achieved in the implementation of the program of legal departures from Vietnam in the past year since October 1982 (during which more than 15,000 persons legally left Vietnam) was reviewed and the two parties welcomed the efforts made by Vietnam, the H.C.R. and the resettlement countries with a view to increasing the departures. They were glad to note that in 1983 the departures in the framework of the program have increased noticeably and agreed that further effort should be made to maintain a similar level of departures in the coming year.

The two parties examined the questions of Kampuchean refugees in Vietnam. The H.C.R. pledged to continue to make sustained efforts to help in the resettlement of Kampucheans eligible for the resettlement in third countries and to continue to bring an appropriate assistance to all Kampucheans in Vietnam until durable solutions have been found.

A meeting of the representatives of the resettlement countries and other agencies with the Vietnamese delegation was held at the Palais des Nations on October 5, 1983. The participants highly appreciated the results of the program of legal departures from Vietnam during the past year, and welcomed the goodwill and efforts of Vietnam and the H.C.R. which have facilitated the execution of the program. They pledged to further enhance their cooperation with Vietnam and the H.C.R. in order to promote the development of the program of legal departures from Vietnam in 1984.

After this meeting, the Vietnamese delegation had bilateral talks with the main countries of resettlement concerned with the program of legal departures from Vietnam.

The two parties expressed the firm conviction that the cooperation between Vietnam and the H.C.R. in the implementation of the program of legal departures from Vietnam will in the future achieve still bigger successes.

Before leaving Geneva, the Vietnamese delegation expressed its sincere gratitude for the friendly and hospitable reception given it by the office of the H.C.R.

CONSULAR ACCORD RATIFICATION WITH FRANCE EXCHANGED

OW071929 Hanoi VNA in English 1622 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 7 -- Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan and French Ambassador Yvan Bastouil exchanged here today the ratification instruments of the Vietnamese-French consular agreement. The agreement had been signed in Paris on Dec 21, 1981, and ratified by President of the Vietnamese Council of State Truong Chinh on Dec. 15, 1982 and by President of the French Republic Francois Mitterrand on June 30, 1983.

PHAM VAN DONG ATTENDS HANOI SPORTS FESTIVAL

OW092017 Hanoi VNA in English 1626 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 9 -- The first nation-wide "Phu Dong" sports festival of general school pupils was opened at the Hanoi stadium this afternoon. This is the culmination of a physical culture and sports movement launched among general education schools throughout the country several years ago.

Phu Dong is a legendary hero of Vietnam who grew up in a twink of the eye from a three-year-old baby into a giant and rode a fire-spitting iron horse to drive off an invasion army from across the northern border.

Present at the opening ceremony were Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice-president of the State Council; To Huu, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Van Luong, secretary of Hanoi C.P.V. Committee; Tran Vy, president of the Hanoi People's Committee; Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education; Vu Mao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; Ta Quang Chien, general director of the General Department for Physical Culture and Sports; and other high-ranking officials of the party and state.

In the warm autumn sunshine, the stadium, festively decorated with streamers, flags and flowers, was packed to capacity by more than 25,000 school children representing the nation-wide movement named "Good Health for Better Study and Labour, and for National Construction and Defence."

At 4:00 p.m., the opening ceremony began with a parade of more than 3,000 pupils in the capital city and hundreds of athlete students from 38 provinces and cities.

Amidst resounding applause from tens of thousands of school children and spectators, Duong Duc Thuy, a 19-year-old athlete holder of two national track and field records, lighted the traditional torch of the "Phu Dong" sports festival. Then, the flag bearing the emblem of the festival was hoisted to the strains of a march tune.

In her opening speech, Education Minister Nguyen Thi Binh said that the first national "Phu Dong" sports festival, the culmination of the current physical culture and sports movement among general school students, had been warmly responded to by school children throughout the country. "The movement has made active contributions to the education and training of a rounded young generation in the implementation of the resolution of the party's Political Bureau on educational reform," she pointed out.

The parade was followed by four collective dances performed by more than 2,000 school children in Hanoi. Thousands of colour balloons were released to symbolize the dreams and hopes of the young generation in the whole country. The ceremony wound up to the strains of the song "As if Uncle Ho Were With Us on the Day of Victory." According to plan, from October 5-10, the selected athletes-students will compete in six events of gymnastics and sports at three places in Hanoi.

LE DUAN, DO MUOI VISIT HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

BK301530 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] While the Vietnamese cadres and workers together with Soviet experts at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project site were amulating in scoring achievements to mark the fifth anniversary of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Agreement and the 66th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution, good news came. On 28 September, Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, visited the project site.

He was accompanied by Do Muoi, CPV Central Committee Political Bureau member and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

He was welcomed at the (Thia) ferry by building Minister Phan Ngoc Tuong, Power Minister Pham Khai, provincial party committee Secretary Nguyen Dinh So, Ha Son Binh Provincial People's Committee Chairman Nguyen Trong Tho, Hoa Binh project building company director General Ngo Xuan Loc and acting Soviet chief specialist (Skeliarenko).

Large numbers of Vietnamese cadres, combatants, workers, and Soviet specialists gathered at the central area of the project site and elatedly and emotionally welcomed beloved and respected Comrade Le Duan after nearly 3 years since his last visit.

Ngo Xuan Loc reported on the construction situation of the project to the general secretary. Since the project started, his company had moved and embanked nearly 11 million cubic metres of rock and earth, removed 1.5 cubic metres of sand, poured 20,000 cubic metres of concrete, and dug 71,000 cubic metres of tunnels, achieving the first phase river blocking target on schedule. Ever since then, the project workers have continued to work busily and enthusiastically and have achieved a large amount of construction work ensuring flood control safety for the project.

On 4 August, the project went through a great ordeal, withstanding the flash flood of 11,000 cubic metres of water in current volume per second. Ngo Xuan Loc reported on the main jobs to be done at the project until 1984 and subsequent years in order to put the first generator into operation as quickly as scheduled for completion in 1987.

Le Duan went to see the main dam where a historic event of the country took place: The 1,000-year violent current of Da River has been conquered by man. Standing on the 43-metre high dam, the general secretary held in view the whole project site. Although the flash flood was receding, the Da River was still flowing rapidly but it seemed to be pressed by the stone wall of the dam that was becoming higher and firmer with every passing day.

The general secretary joyfully inquired to the project site leaders about the work situation and the livelihood of workers. He repeatedly urged the leaders of various sectors and Ha Son Binh Province to pay even more attention to the project by giving all kinds of aid to the project and to take even better care of the livelihood of cadres and workers at the project site. Workers must be given enough food so that they can work with even higher productivity.

The Vietnamese workers in tunnel-drilling team No 3 of the underground building enterprise which was headed by Comrade (Tran Cong Duoc), and the Soviet specialists working in the tunnel were very happy to welcome the general secretary. This is one of the eight main tunnels being drilled through the rocky mountain which involves a huge and complicated workload and requires a high level of technical construction knowledge.

Comrade Le Duan stopped for a long time at the tunnel No 3 entrance to talk with Vietnamese workers and the Soviet specialists and to have pictures taken with them. He also visited the creche at the building company's offices and distributed gifts to the children. On this occasion, he further visited the residence of Soviet experts and workers. The Soviet teenagers happily welcomed Uncle Le Duan and offered him bouquets of fresh flowers.

In a very cozy atmosphere overwhelmed with proletarian feelings, our party's general secretary cordially conveyed to the Soviet experts, party, government, and people the affectionate sentiments and profound gratitude of the Vietnamese party, state, and people for the great and effective Soviet assistance in building and defending Socialist Vietnam.

Comrade Le Duan thanked the Soviet experts for sharing difficulties and hardships with the Vietnamese people in relentlessly toiling at the project site to help our people build the largest hydroelectric plant in the country, thus contributing considerably to the Vietnamese people's socialist electrification and industrialization.

Comrade Le Duan expressed his desire that the Soviet experts together with the communists and people of the two countries -- Vietnam and the Soviet Union -- would constantly preserve and develop this brilliant friendship of proletarian internationalism.

On behalf of the Soviet experts and their families, Comrade (Skelarenko), acting Soviet chief specialist, thanked Comrade Le Duan and other leaders of the Vietnamese party and state for their profound concern and fine feelings for the Hoa Binh project and for the Soviet experts working at the project site.

He made a promise to Comrade Le Duan that the Soviet experts would devote all their zeal, force, experience, and knowledge to helping the Vietnamese colleagues build the project, making Vietnamese-Soviet friendship everlasting and evershining as desired by Comrade Le Duan.

Comrade Le Duan cordially met with the leaders of various sectors and localities and the delegates of army and worker units that were participating in the building of Hoa Binh hydroelectric project. He commended them for the efforts and achievements they have made in the past, especially the successes in damming the river on schedule for the first phase and in controlling the flash flood in August.

He repeatedly urged the cadres and workers to constantly develop socialist collective mastery over all fields, strive to learn from Soviet expert experience, organize production and life well, and ensure the completion of the project on schedule and with quality.

The general secretary said: Our country proceeds from small production to build socialism with a poor economy and insufficient material and technical bases. Everyone should thoroughly understand these peculiarities of the country and should always surge forward to overcome all difficulties in production and life. We must work and work with the highest quality to contribute to successfully achieving our country's socialist industrialization.

Along with building such major hydroelectric plants as Hoa Binh and some others, all sectors and localities should pay most attention to developing the medium and small hydroelectric networks, combining water conservancy with hydroelectricity in order to quickly increase the volume of electrical production nationwide, and contribute to resolving the present energy problem, developing production, and improving the people's livelihood.

Comrade Le Duan stressed: Every cadre, party member, worker, and civil servant and all the people should turn their pride in the nation's heroic traditions of 4,000 years of national construction and defense and their pride in the national liberation struggle under party leadership, into strength to overcome all difficulties and ordeals, bringing the construction and defense of the Socialist Vietnam fatherland to a glorious victory.

General Secretary Le Duan's visit has brought great encouragement to the Vietnamese cadres and workers and the Soviet experts at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project construction site.

On behalf of the Vietnamese cadres and combatants and workers at the site, Comrade Ngo Xuan Loc pledged to scrupulously implement the directives and instructions of beloved and respected General Secretary Le Duan by making the project's party organization ever firmer and stronger, developing socialist collective mastery, constantly forging and learning to surge forward to master technology and facilities, and increasing the standard of management and construction so as to quickly complete the construction of the project with good quality.

He also pledged to satisfactorily fulfill the political security task to protect the project against enemy sabotage and to oppose corruption, pilferage of socialist assets, and other negative phenomena. He promised to work better today than yesterday and

tomorrow better*than today in order to complete the project on schedule and to be worthy of the concern and special sentiments of General Secretary Le Duan and the party Central Committee. Forces will be prepared to continue building other hydroelectric projects and major industrial projects of the country in the future.

TRUONG CHINH ADDRESSES 14 APRIL DAC LAC MEETING

BK061300 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN No 8 in Vietnamese Aug 83, pp 7-18

[Speech by Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh at 14 April meeting with cadres and representatives of people in Dac Lac Province]

[Text] Dear comrades and compatriots,

For a long time I have been longing to visit the Central Highlands, Dac Lac Province -- the native place of national hero Ama Trang Long -- and Buon Me Thuot city where the 1975 spring general offensive and uprising was started, bringing the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation to total victory. It is only today, however, that I have fulfilled my wish. This is my fault, comrades and compatriots, and I accept this fault before you.

Our people's glorious history of defeating colonialism, both old and new, reflects the great contributions of the people of various nationalities in Dac Lac and the Central Highlands as a whole and their heroic achievements and military exploits. The solidarity between the peoples of various nationalities and their confidence in the leadership of the CPV and Uncle Ho have been constantly fostered, have gone through many ordeals, and have become a praiseworthy tradition of the Central Highland compatriots.

Today, together with other provinces in the Central Highlands, Dac Lac has become one of our country's strategic zones -- politically, economically and militarily. It holds an important position vis-a-vis the revolutionary undertaking of the three Indochinese countries.

Five million hectares of agricultural land in the Central Highlands and more than 2 million hectares in the eastern Nam Bo region make up a very fertile area of basalt soil, and the jungles provide our country with its largest reserves of timber. This is a particularly favorable area for the development of afforestation, industrial crops and cattle raising. On this basis, it is necessary to develop industries to process farm and forest products in order to create large quantities of high-value goods for exchange on the local market or for export. In addition to various kinds of mineral products now being explored, land and forests are highly valuable natural resources which promise us high production volume and quick economic results. Such natural resources, if rationally used and properly fostered, will develop resilience capabilities very quickly. Not only can land and forests in the Central Highlands serve as an assurance for us to meet demands for economic development and to improve the living standards of the people in this area but can also contribute greatly to socialist industrialization in our country and, above all, help the national economy overcome difficulties in achieving gradual stability and steady growth. Therefore, developing the economic strengths of the Central Highlands is a direct duty of the party organization and the people of the Central Highlands. It is also the responsibility of the central government and of the people nationwide.

In the past few days, I visited a number of economic, scientific and technical establishments, and some military units, met many cadres, workers, combatants and compatriots of various nationalities, and worked with various leading comrades of the province. I am highly impressed by them.

Today, I am very elated and pleased to meet all of you who represent various fraternal ethnic minority groups, the people of all walks of life, various religions and different sectors in the province.

I would like to ask you to convey to all cadres, combatants and the people of various ethnic minority groups in the province the solicitous and cordial regards of the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the SRV.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to speak about the question of how to apply and implement the general policies of the party and its economic policy in a way suitable to the situation in the Central Highlands and in Dac Lac Province.

1. Initial Encouraging Achievements of Dac Lac Province,

Dear comrades and compatriots,

Since liberation, the party organization and the people of Dac Lac have constantly struggled and have scored many achievements and progress in economic transformation and development, in consolidating security and national defense, in stepping up educational, cultural and public health activities, and in building the party, the administration and mass organizations. These have led to many important changes in the socioeconomic life of the compatriots of various nationalities in the province.

I do not want to recall here those strong points and shortcomings in various fields of activity which have already been comprehensively reviewed by the third provincial party organization congress held last March. What I want to emphasize here is that the successes achieved in the past were merely initial ones. Although these successes were not up to required standards and the actual capabilities of the province, they were very encouraging and significant, and created new factors for greater developments in the time to come. These factors are:

1. Proceeding from an acute shortage of grain -- which required the central government to provide an annual rice supply of 5,000 metric tons -- the province has reached the present state of self-sufficiency in grain and has eradicated the chronic food shortage formerly facing the compatriots of various nationalities. These successes have created favorable conditions for the continual and firmer solution of the grain problem and have served as a foundation for the uniform development of the province's economic strengths and for further attracting more laborers coming from other provinces to build new economic zones.

2. From its experience of success and failure, Dac Lac Province has drawn many practical lessons and has created a number of good models which serve as a beacon for the province in the implementation of party policies and lines, especially those procedures on agricultural-forestry combination; and the campaign to promote settled farming and settled life in conjunction with efforts to develop the family economy and gradually build the collective economy among compatriots of various nationalities. In certain fields of activity, the province has succeeded in creating a revolutionary momentum among the masses.

3. As a result of having destroyed a bulk of the reactionary FULRO organization, prevented its sabotage activities in a more effective manner, and built and consolidated basic party and administrative organizations, military and paramilitary forces, and mass organizations, political security has been consolidated, thereby providing necessary assurances for the operation of various echelons and sectors.

4. The party organization of Dac Lac has further developed and matured. This is a nucleus which united and leads the people of various nationalities in the province in building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland. Together with a large number of replenishments cadres from other areas, the contingent of party cadres and members belonging to various ethnic minority groups in the province have got along well.

They love, respect and assist one another. The leadership, managerial and organizational abilities of various echelons and sectors in the province have been further improved.

These new factors mentioned above have created more favorable conditions and served as a moving force for the party organization and the people of various nationalities in Dac Lac Province to surge forward more vigorously and steadily so as to score greater successes in the cause of carrying out socialist revolution and construction in this prosperous and beautiful highland region.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, I warmly praise the entire party organization, the compatriots of various nationalities, those cadres and people coming from other areas to work and build new homes in Dac Lac, and members of the people's armed forces; and I warmly commend all progressive units and individuals in Dac Lac Province belonging to various centrally and locally run organizations for having scored many outstanding achievements in various fields of activity, especially on the economic and social welfare front, in education and public health development and in the strengthening of national defense.

II. Advance the People of Various Nationalities in Dac Lac Directly Toward Socialism

Dear comrades and compatriots,

Since the total liberation of our country, Dac Lac has, together with other provinces in the Central Highlands, entered a period of transition toward socialism.

What socioeconomic bases should the ethnic minority groups of Dac Lac have to advance directly toward socialism? Given its specific situation, what are the problems to be faced and solved by Dac Lac during its transition toward socialism, especially during the present initial stage?

These problems are of great theoretical and practical significance not only for the Central Highlands but also for the revolution in our country.

It is regrettable that in past years, this very important problem has not been given adequate attention and has not been seriously and promptly studied. Therefore, the forms and steps to be taken in the process of socialist transformation and construction in various areas inhabited by ethnic minority groups have not yet been determined in a clear-cut and correct manner, thus slowing down the progress of the compatriots of various nationalities.

We should take urgent and positive measures to correct these shortcomings.

Through initial experiences obtained in Dac Lac, I have the following reminders which you may wish to ponder and study further:

1. As for the socioeconomic pattern of various ethnic minority groups in Dac Lac and the transformation of this pattern under the impact of the August revolution, the two wars of resistance against the French and the Americans and the national socialist revolution, there are still many questions to be further studied. One thing, however, is sure: The ethnic minority groups in the Central Highlands and Dac Lac will advance directly toward socialism from a very poor socioeconomic base which is poorer than any other area in the country. Before liberation, the mode of production adopted by various ethnic minority groups in Dac Lac was marked by the following features:

-- In cultivation, the chief method was gathering. Production was in the form of nomadic slash-and-burn farming. Farm tools were very rudimentary and farming techniques were very backward. Buffalo and cattle were not used as a draft force and there were no plows and harrows available. Slash-and-burn farming was carried out in a very primitive manner -- mainly burning the jungle and then making holes in the soil with a stick to sow seeds.

-- Production, characterized by self supply, was carried out mainly for self-sufficiency. In general, there were no markets at all, and in many areas the people did not know about weights and measures.

-- The system of private ownership over the means of production did not really take shape and class discrimination was not visible. There still existed vestiges of the system of public ownership characteristic of authentic communism. Several generations lived together under the same roof. A house usually sheltered 15-160 persons who were broken down into groups according to the number of kitchens (each kitchen belonged to a family comprising husband, wife, and their children). They worked together and socialized together. The fruits of their labor were deposited in the collective stock of their families. Such a family stock was kept by a woman who was the head of the family and who was dutybound to distribute this stock in accordance with the system of egalitarianism, that is distribute the stock equally to family members, including babies still in their mothers' wombs. In certain ethnic minority groups, including such fairly developed ethnic minority groups as the E-De, Gia-Rai and Ba-Na, there still existed the vestiges of clannishness and matrimony.

As the production force was hindered by obsolete production relations, its labor output was very low and there were no surplus products at all. The life of the ethnic compatriots was miserable and was marked by a shortage of food, salt and clothing. Not only uneducated and plagued with disease, they were also inexorably trapped by prejudices, obsolete customs and mores, and superstitious beliefs.

In a number of areas where there were rubber plantations owned by the colonialists or where there were large concentrations of lowland compatriots nearby, the local ethnic compatriots showed some improvements in their way of doing business and in their cultural life.

Eight years after liberation, the socioeconomic situation of the compatriots of various ethnic minority groups has undergone significant changes, especially in areas where the policy of settled farming and settled life is applied. But the vestiges of the old have not yet vanished. In areas where the compatriots are still adopting a pattern of nomadic farming and nomadic life or where they have been settled but continue to do nomadic farming (the people of this category constitute three-fourths of the total ethnic compatriots in Dac Lac Province), only small changes have been noted. The mode of production stated above has basically continued to exist, and this is the main reason for the poverty and backwardness of the ethnic compatriots in the Central Highlands.

2. The greatest difficulty facing our country's socialist revolution stems basically from an economy characterized by small production which is advancing directly to socialism, bypassing capitalist development. The ethnic minority groups in Dac Lac, while advancing directly to socialism, have met more difficulties and complexities, for they have to bypass not only the stage of capitalist development but also several social systems.

Our fourth and fifth party congresses charted out the general lines and the economic construction line for our country during its period of transition toward socialism. The ethnic minority groups in Dac Lac will also advance toward socialism in accordance with those lines through the three revolutions (the revolution of production relations, the scientific and technical revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution).

However, they must adopt appropriate forms and steps to carry out socialist transformation during the initial stage of the transition and must not copy the process applied by various lowland, midland and mountainous regions in the north.

In the past, due to the simplistic view that ethnic compatriots, inherently imbued with the communal spirit, can easily adjust themselves to the mode of collective work, collective economic organizations have been developed in Dac Lac with superficiality, haste, duplication and inflexibility. According to a report from the provincial party committee, 93 percent of rural households have joined production collectives and cooperatives, but the majority of these organizations of ethnic compatriots are merely superficial. Many collective economic organizations continue to undertake nomadic farming as they keep burning down the jungle and carrying out slash-and-burn cultivation with the use of their original backward farming techniques. In many localities, only a small part of land area has been collectively cultivated by those collective organizations which wish to ensure their grain obligation toward the state. The remaining major part of the cultivated area, including slash-and-burn ricefields, continue to be privately cultivated by individual households. Certain localities, although having organized collective production, continue to distribute their products on an egalitarian basis because they do not know how to compute work credits and norms. Despite public reports about high achievements, the collectivization movement has been slow in overcoming the vestiges of backward and outmoded social systems.

Judging from the experiences gained by Dac Lac -- both successes and failures -- we can set forth the immediate requirements and some suitable measures for carrying out the three revolutions in those areas of the province inhabited by the ethnic minority people as follows:

The revolution of production relations in these areas must be designed to eliminate the vestiges of outmoded social systems whose method of equal distribution is tying down production forces. At the same time, it is necessary to introduce transitional economic measures for gradually establishing the new socialist production relations while developing production forces. The following measures that have been tested by realities may be applied in order to accelerate the revolution of production relations in Dac Lac:

First, it is necessary to apply organizational and managerial formats -- from low to high, and from simple to complex -- in order to systematically introduce the ethnic minority people to collectivized work. It is of special importance to gradually upgrade their knowledge of production organization, division of labor, distribution based on the amount of work done, and so forth by using suitable methods which benefit production and life in a realistic manner. For instance, we can start with the simple format of work rotation or work exchange, then organize work-exchange and production solidarity teams, and finally prepare conditions for setting up production collectives and cooperatives. Each organizational format should have its job description and managerial responsibility upgraded gradually to prepare for the adoption of a higher format. In particular, the formats of collective economic organizations should be introduced with a scale and managerial method suitable to the knowledge of the ethnic minority compatriots. Generally speaking, as far as scale is concerned, collectivized work should be organized at the village level for a start. Statutes for production collectives and cooperatives must be compiled with greater simplicity than in the lowlands. Concerning management, product contracts may be given to families of cooperative members in a way suitable to the skills of the masses.

As far as the ethnic minority people are concerned, the establishment of collective economic organizations is only meaningful when it meets the following fundamental requirements:

-- Improves work equipment and production techniques;

-- Allows for settled farming, settled life, and rational use of land and forests in the direction of combining agriculture with forestry;

-- Organize collectivized production and achieve higher labor productivity than before; and

-- Replace equal distribution with distribution based on the amount of work done.

These are the factors ensuring that collective economic organizations will truly develop their effect in stepping up production, improving the income and living conditions of cooperative members, satisfactorily discharging obligations to the state, and encouraging the masses to embark on collectivized work with practical results.

Considering the basic requirements mentioned above, it is necessary to reexamine the collective economic organizations already set up, review the experiences gained by progressive units, and find out organizational and managerial methods suitable to the knowledge of the ethnic minority people as well as with the characteristics of each ethnic group. In those localities where the actual conditions and the knowledge of the masses do not permit, collectivized work should be organized with flexibility or in other words, lower transitional formats should be applied.

Second, it is necessary to allocate land to ethnic minority families for developing garden economies and building houses. This policy is applicable to all ethnic minority families -- be they families engaged in private production, families that have joined collective economic organizations, or families working for state farms and state forests -- and it is designed to encourage families that have long shared communal dwellings to live separately. Despite its supplementary nature, the garden economy of each family plays a decisive role in the promotion of set-led farming and a settled life. It helps eliminate the vestiges of the clan system and establish new production relations. At the same time it creates additional conditions for strengthening production forces and bringing about changes of a revolutionary nature in the material, cultural, and social life of the ethnic minority people. This policy receives a warm welcome from the ethnic minority people, especially the young of both sexes. This is a new factor that must be asserted; and at the same time, good models must be created so as to turn this into a voluntary movement of the masses. Attention must be given to caring for the livelihood and feelings of elder family members.

Along with developing the garden economy, it is necessary to proceed with the allocation of lands and forests to villages of ethnic minority people for management and use along the direction of combining agriculture with forestry. In those areas where private production still exists, lands and forests must be allocated to each family for preservation, exploitation, and use. People should not be forced to embark on collectivized work against their will; transitional formats should be introduced instead to organize them on a voluntary basis. In those places where production collectives or cooperatives have been set up, land and forests must be allocated to these organizations for management. As actual conditions permit, collective economic organizations must allocate lands and forests to their members' families under the form of product contracts.

Third, localities having state farms, state forests, and state-run industrial enterprises must pay attention to employing ethnic minority people as workers. Practical experience shows that ethnic minority workers observe labor discipline well and readily understand simple technology. On the other hand, once they become workers, the ethnic minority people will undergo rapid changes in their material and cultural life as well as in their social relations. State farms and state forests, if unable to employ ethnic minority people living in village located in their areas, have the responsibility to help them adopt settled farming and a settled life, develop the garden economy and build their own houses, reorganize production, and gradually embark on collectivized work. It is necessary to review and broadly apply the work methods developed by the state forests belonging to the Ea-Sup forestry-agricultural combine for joining the districts and villages in helping villages of ethnic minority people in production and life.

In so doing, these state forests have not only brought practical benefits to the ethnic minority people but also ensure their fulfillment of the state plan.

Fourth, people from the lowlands now resettled in the new economic zones of Dac Lac -- except for those who have found employment with state-run economic establishments -- should embark immediately on collectivized production in accordance with progressive organizational and managerial formats which have been applied in the lowlands and are therefore familiar to them. Families that are still engaged in private production or business should be reorganized under suitable forms. Cooperatives of lowlanders are responsible for helping ethnic minority people living in the surrounding areas. It is necessary to review experiences gained in mixing ethnic minority people with lowlanders in collective economic organizations; but this must be done in a flexible manner so as to avoid disunity and the lack of positive results.

The aforementioned economic measures are closely interrelated and interactive with one another. The process of advancing the ethnic minority people in a locality to socialism is closely linked with the process of bringing in labor forces from other localities in order to tap the economic potential of Dac Lac, create socialist factors, transform the population profile, and bring about positive changes in the economic, cultural, and social life of the province. The agreement between internal and external conditions in the process of advancing Dac Lac to socialism requires that economic measures be employed to suit the characteristics of the various ethnic groups and at the same time, to develop the positive effect of advanced economic formats of the state-run sector and the progressive work methods of the people from the lowlands. It is necessary to firmly grasp and correctly apply the various economic measures in order to overcome two tendencies -- on being subjectivism, haste, simplicism, duplication, and rigidity; and the other being conservatism, sluggishness, overemphasis on the special characteristics of the various ethnic groups, and failure to carry out active transformation on the road toward socialism.

To the ethnic minority groups in Dac Lac at present, the scientific and technological revolution is aimed at no far-reaching objectives but at achieving two closely related goals mentioned below:

--Improve work tools; use plows and harrows and other ordinary tools of the lowlanders (with improvements to suit working conditions in the mountainous areas): use draft cattle; and apply ordinary technical measures for water conservancy, building embankments to contain water, soil preparation, fertilizer application, and seed selection, and other technical measures in forestry and the cultivation of perennial industrial crops.

--Do away with nomadic farming, forest destruction, and haphazard land exploitation, carry out settled farming with a rational production pattern, and ensure both the exploitation and restoration of lands and forests.

Efforts to reach the two goals mentioned above must be closely linked with the building of material-technical bases and the gradual development of industry -- including small industry and handicrafts -- in order to bring into full play the economic advantages of Dac Lac. As an immediate step, attention must be paid to making investments in solving problems involving water, electricity, and communications lines along the line of coordinating efforts between the state and the people and between the central government and the localities. It is also necessary to expand economic cooperation between Dac Lac and other provinces and municipalities, and secure international cooperation for developing the production forces of Dac Lac.

The ideological and cultural revolution in areas inhabited by the ethnic minority people will have a tremendous impact on the revolution of production relations and the scientific and technological revolution.

First of all, we must make the ethnic minority people fully realize that to have a plentiful life they must join the entire country in the advance toward socialism; and to advance to socialism it is necessary to promote culture, first of all by eliminating illiteracy. Dac Lac is correct in having both the E-De dialect and the standard language taught.

We must develop suitable educational contents and forms for the ethnic minority people to instill in them the socialist ideology and gradually enhance their cultural and technological knowledge; and eliminate superstitions, beliefs and backward customs and habits while maintaining and promoting the fine cultural traditions of each ethnic group.

3. An immediate matter central to the simultaneous conduct of the three revolutions in the areas inhabited by the ethnic minority people is the realization of settled farming and a settled life. Only by promoting settled farming and a settled life can we avoid land disputes, strengthen unity among the various nationalities and between the local people and resettlers from the lowlands, smash charges of "land grabbing by the lowlanders," and create conditions for destroying by the roots the organizations of the FULRO and terminating the activities of other counterrevolutionary elements.

Our respected and beloved Uncle Ho taught: "The promotion of settled farming and a settled life constitutes an important task for our party and state. Carrying out this task satisfactorily is meant to contribute to implementing the party's nationalities policy successfully, building the economy and culture in the mountainous regions, and consolidating national defense. Therefore, all echelons and sectors -- from the central to local level -- must pay heed in carrying out this task properly and successfully" (Footnote: Ho Chi Minh: With Unity and Equality, All the Nationalities Help One Another Progress, Van Hoa Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, p 109).

Uncle Ho's words are all the more meaningful when we know that this was what he instructed the party Central Nationalities Commission on 17 July 1969, only a month and a half before he left us forever.

Dac Lac Province has organized settled farming and a settled life for only 50,000 out of a total of 200,000 ethnic minority compatriots. In the past the promotion of settled farming and a settled life has chiefly depended on the development of wet ricefields and on the local grain supply, and therefore progress has been slow. Today, with the capability to balance and regulate the grain supply provincewide and with continued efforts to open more wet ricefields wherever conditions permit, we must step up the work related to settled farming and a settled life by allocating land and forests to the ethnic minority people along the line of combining agriculture with forestry and developing the economic strong points of the province.

III. Firmly Resolve the Grain Problem and Develop the Economic Strong Points of Dac Lac Province

Dear comrades and compatriots,

Dac Lac Province has great potential for economic development, including such obvious strong points as forests, industrial crops, and cattle breeding. However, in order to develop these strong points, step up the realization of settled farming and a settled life, and receive additional labor, the province must successfully resolve the grain problem. In the current economic situation of our country, this is a compulsory requirement which Dac Lac Province has the conditions to fulfill.

In recent years the province has actively stepped up irrigation work and the building of ricefields, and has rapidly expanded its wet rice area. In 1982 the average per-capita grain output reached almost 300 kg.

Although wet rice has rapidly increased in area and slash-and-burn rice cultivation has gradually diminished, at present there still exist more than 30,000 hectares of slash-and-burn ricefields that account for 60 percent of the area and 40 percent of the output. As a result of this, despite the smaller area of terraced and slash-and-burn ricefields, the malpractice of forest destruction still remains very serious. Everyone knows that by burning and destroying 1 hectare of forests, we will lose hundreds of cubic meters of timber and other forest products to get only 1 metric ton of rice; and this is insane. To date, the area of barren hills and mountains in the province has reached 400,000 hectares (and even more according to new statistics compiled by the Ministry of Forestry). In a number of areas, forests have been destroyed so completely that even firewood is no longer available. Soil erosion, a decline in water sources, and abnormal climatic changes have wrought serious harm to the environment. The situation has reached alarming proportions and we have to answer the question of how we can put an end to the wanton destruction of forests while still continuing to firmly resolve the grain problem.

The experience gained by many localities, especially by progressive units in Dac Lac, has enabled us to adopt a solution suitable to current conditions in the province:

-- Step up intensive cultivation and multicropping on the existing wet rice, dry rice, and subsidiary food crop areas. The possibility of increasing output along this line is great because at present large areas are being cultivated with very rudimentary techniques.

-- Actively expand the wet rice area wherever conditions permit, first of all by building medium- and small-size irrigation projects.

-- Satisfactorily resolve the processing of subsidiary food crops in order to enhance the daily diet, increase the sources of feed for livestock, and exchange for goods from other provinces.

-- Cover barren hills with greenery and transform shrub forests which are of little economic value along the line of combining agriculture with forestry and with a crop cultivation pattern that meets both the two requirements of preserving and transforming the soil and achieving high productivity and economic results. Economic results must be assessed in many respects, with attention given to irrigation capability, production costs, and the conditions for transportation, processing, and consumption.

Dac Lac Province has many types of crops having high economic value and it can cultivate various types of high-yield seeds -- including timber trees; industrial crops; perennial fruit trees such as coffee, rubber, cacao, cashew, breadfruit, and so forth; short-term industrial crops; grain crops; subsidiary food crops; medicinal herbs; green manure plants; and grass for livestock. The important thing is to correctly determine the various crop cultivation patterns for each type of soil along the line of combining agriculture with forestry.

Thus, apart from the existing wet rice, dry rice, and subsidiary crop areas, Dac Lac Province also has large areas of forested lands and perennial industrial crops where companion grain and food crops can be planted to firmly resolve the grain problem. In view of this, we must not only curb the malpractice of destroying forests for slash-and-burn cultivation but also devise measures to prevent it as soon as possible. At the same time, resolute efforts must be made to avoid letting logs rot, make full use of branches and twigs, and overcome serious waste in the utilization and processing of timber. This is also a positive and practical measure for preserving forest resources.

The entire province must meet its own demand for grain and build a grain reserve. Each locality must strive to produce as much grain as possible but the requirement for "self-sufficiency in grain" should not be mechanically imposed on all villages and districts.

Those localities that cannot produce sufficient grain may exchange forest, industrial crop, livestock, and other products for grain with other localities (including with the central government and other provinces). The province must take the initiative in balancing the grain supply and guiding such exchanges. With this work method, the movement for settled farming and a settled life can be promoted more rapidly and steadily.

The views expressed above reflect the spirit of the resolution of the fifth party congress: "The mountainous provinces and districts must exploit their own advantages; and in advancing from agriculture and forestry, it is imperative for them to use land along the line of combining agriculture with forestry" (Footnote: Documents of the Fifth Party Congress, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1982, Vol. 1, p 65). It is necessary to fully understand this viewpoint in making good plans for the exploitation of lands and forests and to step up the allocation of land and forests to every district, village, and agriculture or forestry production unit along the line for exploitation based on specific production orientations.

The development of agricultural and forestry production in Dac Lac requires that attention be paid to developing industry, small industry, and handicrafts; improving water conservance; and expanding communications and transportation. At the same time, it is necessary to revamp the distribution-circulation system and develop public health, educational, cultural, and social activities. Efforts must also be made to build the district and strengthen the district level in accordance with the resolution of the party Central Committee's Third Plenum.

It am not going to discuss these matters at length as they have been specifically dealt with in the resolution of the provincial party organization's ninth congress.

IV. Satisfactorily Implement the Nationalities Policy

Dear comrades and compatriots,

Satisfactorily implementing the nationalities policy and strengthening the solidarity bloc of various ethnic groups in the province constitutes a factor that determines the success of all tasks.

The most important task is to vigorously develop the economy and realistically care for the material and cultural life of the ethnic minority people. To the ethnic minority people, socialism must first of all be reflected in improved daily nourishment, clothing, housing, education, medical services, transport, and so forth; in a healthy cultural life; and in the suppression and elimination of backward customs and superstitious beliefs. Special attention must be given to ethnic groups with a lower level of development and to those compatriots living in former resistance base areas. Ethnic groups with a higher level of development must consider helping other groups as their glorious duty. Each step forward taken by Dac Lac Province in the economic and cultural field must be a step designed to gradually narrow the gap of development between the various ethnic groups in the province.

We must -- through efforts to develop economy and culture and the practical results thereof, as well as through the exemplary role of party cadres and members -- strengthen the national solidarity bloc; enhance the political awareness of the ethnic minority people and their confidence in and attachment to the party and socialism; and overcome the lack of mutual respect or trust between ethnic groups and the development of superiority or inferiority complex within each group. Efforts must be made to smash all the enemy's schemes and acts of psychological warfare designed to cause disunity among the various nationalities.

An issue that has a decisive impact on the implementation of the nationalities policy and all tasks is the cadre issue.

Dac Lac Province has 2,300 cadres with a college or advanced school education background and almost 4,000 others who have completed high school. This is a considerable force. However, according to a study made in late 1979 on the placement of cadres in the various sectors of the national economy, in Dac Lac, the two most important sectors -- agriculture and forestry -- claim only 4.3 percent of the number of cadres with a college or advanced school background and 12.6 percent of the number of cadres with a high school background. The Ea-Sup forestry-agricultural combine, although controlling more than 400,000 hectares of forested and agricultural lands, has no agricultural engineers on its staff. Meanwhile, about 75 percent of the province's agricultural engineers are working in nonproduction organs. The province must review the placement and employment of its cadres and create conditions for them to develop their capability and remain in their jobs. Competent organs at the central level are now being charged with the task of helping the various provinces further study the policy for cadres in the mountainous regions. The province must actively make use of all the local resources to satisfactorily organize the livelihood of cadres, meet their legitimate demands, and enforce realistic measures to encourage them to work for production and business units at the grassroots level.

In implementing the policy toward cadres in Dac Lac, special attention must be given to party cadres and members of ethnic minority origin.

In Dac Lac, ethnic minority people account for almost 40 percent of the population but only 10 percent of the province's party members. The number of ethnic minority people admitted to the party over the past 3 years only amounted to 11 percent. These figures show that more attention must be given to extending party membership to the ethnic minority compatriots. In so doing, we must avoid being narrow-minded and inflexible although all the criteria must be ensured.

Another noteworthy point is that of the cadres with a college or advanced school education background, those belonging to the local ethnic minority groups account for only 2 percent; and this ratio similarly stands at 6 percent for those cadres with a high school education. Furthermore, most of the cadres of ethnic minority origin are concentrated in education, public health, and management sectors, and very few of them are working in production branches, including agriculture and forestry.

Since liberation, Dac Lac Province has made efforts to develop general education among the ethnic minority people. In 1982 the number of students of ethnic minority origin increased by 50 percent over 1976 and accounted for almost 25 percent of the population. Good results have been initially achieved in experimenting with teaching primary school classes in both the E-De dialect and Vietnamese. We also have a policy that provides for the admission on a priority basis of applicants of ethnic minority origin to colleges, advanced schools, vocational middle schools, and technical workers' schools. Along with training cadres under the standardized system, it is necessary to provide short-term training to grassroots cadres of ethnic minority origin in various suitable forms, especially by organizing the study of experiences gained by progressive models and closely supervising and assisting them in the course of their work. Plans and policies should be formulated to encourage cadres of ethnic minority origin serving in the various sectors to volunteer for building and consolidating the grassroots level in villages inhabited by people of the same ethnic origin, with their main duty being discovering and fostering key personnel at the grassroots level so they can soon fulfill their duties. Attention must be given to training and fostering youths of ethnic minority origin who are discharging or have fulfilled their military obligation into key elements for advancing their ethnic groups to socialism with their ability to carry out such tasks as promoting and organizing settled farming and a settled life, applying technical measures along the line of combining agriculture with forestry, managing the collective economy, and so forth.

The entire party organization must pay heed to developing the party and uniformly building the contingent of cadres of ethnic minority origin, including leading and managerial cadres at all levels in the provinces -- especially the cadres of districts, villages, cooperatives, production collectives, state farms, state forests; and technical and specialized cadres and technical workers of the various production branches.

Dear comrades and compatriots,

The party Central Committee, the government, and the people throughout the country highly value the tradition of solidarity and mutual assistance, stalwart revolutionary ardor, and the positive and creative spirit of the party organization and people of various nationalities in Dac Lac Province.

I believe that the party organization, armed forces, and people of Dac Lac will develop their glorious traditions and great advantages and overcome all difficulties to build Dac Lac into a province economically rich, strong in national defense and security, and with a rich and healthy material and cultural life, thereby making a worthy contribution to the national cause of socialist construction.

May comrades and compatriots be in good health and successfully implement the resolution of the fifth party congress and the resolution of the Dac Lac party organization's ninth congress!

May comrades and compatriots score many achievements in your emulation movement to overfulfill the province's economic plan!

WARNING ISSUED ON ARMYWORMS, PLANTHOPPERS

BK120418 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The Vegetation Protection Department has sent the following message to agricultural services in the northern provinces:

In the wake of Typhoon No 6, armyworm caterpillars are developing in tremendous numbers, first- and second-stage larvae have appeared in many places of the Fourth Region, the delta, and the midlands, and brown planthoppers are continuing to grow and harm glutinous rice plants and Nong Nghiep 22 and Moc Tuyen rice plants which are bearing ears and budding. It is suggested that localities urgently and actively apply necessary measures, especially manual measures, to control and eliminate armyworms and brown planthoppers.

BRIEFS

HAU GIANG PEST CONTROL -- Thanks to its combined efforts and the availability of necessary means, Hau Giang Province has saved nearly 10,000 hectares of summer-fall rice and 10th-month rice from being ravaged by planthoppers. Hau Giang is now in the process of combating these insects which are still threatening another 15,000 hectares of rice. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Oct 83 BK]

THANH HOA WATERLOGGING -- Due to ample rainfall in recent days, some 20,000 hectares of 10th-month rice in Thanh Hoa Province have been affected by waterlogging. Thanks to combined efforts of the various sectors concerned, within a short period of time, Thanh Hoa has been able to save more than 10,000 hectares of this rice from being destroyed by waterlogging. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Oct 83 BK]

AUSTRALIADPRK 'STRONGLY IMPLICATED' IN BURMA BLAST

BK120849 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has strongly implicated North Korea in last Sunday's bomb explosion in the Burmese capital, Rangoon. Mr Hayden told parliament in Canberra that North Korea had been suspected of attempting to assassinate President Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea in Canada two years ago. He said a North Korean cargo vessel had been sighted off Sri Lanka at the time of the Rangoon bombing in which 20 people, including South Korean Government ministers and officials, were killed. Mr Hayden said the ship had berthed in the Sri Lankan capital, Colombo, and sailed into international waters after authorities there had asked it to move on.

The foreign affairs minister also disclosed what he described as several oblique approaches by North Korea to reestablish its diplomatic mission in Australia. But Mr Hayden said these approaches had been resisted as would any others in the future.

'BIG' WHEAT SALE TO USSR EXPECTED AS TALKS END

BK120936 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Talks just concluded in Moscow between Australia and the Soviet Union have paved the way for increased trade between the two countries and the new agreement on wheat sale to Russia. Australian delegates to the conference have been quoted as saying that a new long-term wheat agreement should be signed within the next 12 months.

Negotiations were also well advanced for what was termed a big sale to the Soviet Union of wheat from this year's crop, although no precise figure was mentioned. The Australian delegate says the new agreement covering a period of five years would put Australia on an equal footing with Russia's other main wheat suppliers.

The talks were the first to be held since the previous Australian Government imposed trade sanctions on Russia following its invasion of Afghanistan almost 3 years ago.

TWO POLICY DIFFERENCES WITH ASEAN NOTED

BK100939 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has indicated that Australia is at odds with Southeast Asia over two policy issues -- Kampuchea and Antarctica. He discounted claims of a rift with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] on Kampuchea, but said Malaysia was confronting Australia over its policy on Antarctica.

Mr Hayden strongly defended his government's right to uphold Australian interests in foreign policy matters but denied this position would lead to a developing crisis with ASEAN. Australia has refused to cosponsor an ASEAN resolution on Kampuchea at the United Nations, but Mr Hayden said Australia would give support when the issue came to a vote.

However, Radio Australia's Canberra correspondent, Ted Knez, quotes ASEAN sources as saying Mr Hayden and his government might be sowing seeds of mistrust in Southeast Asia, especially on the issues of Kampuchea and Antarctica. Mr Hayden told the Federal Parliament today he would not give in easily to pressure over Antarctica which he earlier indicated comes from Malaysia. Our correspondent says the United Nations has inscribed a Malaysian resolution calling for support in having Antarctica declared a common heritage for all mankind.

MALAYSIAOUTCOME OF ASEAN PARLIAMENTARY MEETING HAILED

BK081232 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Malaysia is satisfied with the outcome of the sixth ASEAN Interparliamentary Organization [AIPO] general assembly. This is because several resolutions that benefit ASEAN countries were passed in the assembly. The leader of the Malaysian delegation, Datuk Mohamed Zahir Ismail, told Radio News that Malaysia had presented two resolutions, which had been passed unanimously. These were on Antarctica and regional cooperation in the protection of wildlife. He said this at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport on his return from the AIPO general assembly in Singapore.

Datuk Mohamed Zahir pointed out that on Antarctica, the general assembly recognized it as a region of scientific and strategic significance to the international community. The general assembly also resolved that members of AIPO should exchange information on the laws and practices in regard to wildlife in the ASEAN countries. ASEAN delegates and observers from Canada, Australia, South Korea and other countries had discussions on the downing of the Korean airliner and they condemned the Soviets. They also called upon the Soviet Union to pay compensation to the families of the victims. The Soviet Union should also make a public apology.

GROUP TRYING TO ESTABLISH REPUBLIC WARNED

BK121445 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 11 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Mon. -- Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamad today warned the group of people trying to turn the country into a republic that they "are in for a shock" if they persisted with their plot.

"At the moment we are not taking any action against them but we are keeping watch," he told reporters when commenting on Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam's statement recently that a group influenced by leaders of an Islamic republic claimed that Muslims should not practise the system of monarchy.

The prime minister stressed that the Government did not know what the group's aims were but "if they think they can set up a republic in Malaysia, they are in for a shock."

Intelligence reports revealed that the revolutionary clique comprised several opposition party leaders, government officers, university academic staff, former military officers and even executives from a local bank. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, however, declined to reveal the identities of those involved or state whether opposition members involved were high ranking leaders or ordinary members.

The prime minister, however, said like all groups that begin small "you don't know how this will spread or if it could even be some furtive plot."

BRIEFS

BERNAMA-QNA LINKUP -- Malaysia's national news agency BERNAMA has established a two-way news linkup with the QATAR NEWS AGENCY. It is the first of such an arrangement with a national news agency in the Gulf states. The 24-hour link via satellite will enable the two news agencies to exchange news of events and developments not only in the two countries, but also in their respective regions. This is because both agencies are members of established regional news agency organizations -- BERNAMA is a member of the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies; OANA and QATAR NEWS AGENCY are members of the Federation of Arab News Agencies, FANA. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Sep 83]

MARCOS MOVES CLOSER TO NEW AQUINO COMMISSIONPresident Seeks Investigation Resumption

HK130111 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] President Marcos postponed all official engagements yesterday to be able to concentrate on the creation of a new commission to investigate the assassination of former Sen Benigno Aquino. He consulted with various sectors and his legal advisers to get a consensus on the reconstitution of the fact-finding commission. Malacanang said the consultations covered the political, professional, educational, labor, youth, and business sectors.

Malacanang said President Marcos wants the investigation of the Aquino case to resume as soon as possible. The probe was stopped by the resignations of the members of the original commission, due to the erosion of its credibility.

The president was reported also considering various suggestions for the reconstituted commission. Among the suggestions was the creation of a citizens' committee with non-political and non-government members, proposed by Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino.

Meanwhile paraffin tests revealed traces of gunpowder on the hands of two of the five soldiers who guarded Aquino at the time of the assassination. The tests on the soldiers showed nitrate, which is a component of gunpowder. The results of the paraffin tests were revealed by deputy general counsel (Amadeo Seno) of the dissolved presidential fact-finding commission. However, (Seno) said the tests are not conclusive proof that the soldiers fired the gun that killed the former senator, and did not prove the opposition's allegations that a soldier fired at Aquino.

Problems in Forming New Panel

HK121350 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Oct 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Non-political"]

[Text] It is easy to enact a law creating an independent commission. The creation of such a body would undoubtedly lend credibility to the investigation. But it would not be easy to work out the other proposal made by Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino.

He proposed that the composition of the body be non-governmental and non-political, with private citizens as members proposed by concerned groups of Philippine society. It is not that few private citizens are qualified. The problem is to find several of stature who are 'non-political' and considered as such by the political groups which are most concerned with the inquiry.

A proposed member of the commission may be non-political in the literal sense of the term but he may not be acceptable to one or the other of the political groups.

The difficulty really lies in the fact that the appointing power, whether it be the president or the Batasang Pambansa, is political. On the other hand, who is to represent the "concerned group"? Might not the representative or representatives be political, too? But the difficulty of choosing the new members of the commission is superficial, if we assume that all those who are most concerned with the investigation approach the problem without prejudgement or intention to protect or condemn beforehand certain individuals.

The reason Assemblyman Tolentino declined the appointment and the members resigned is they felt the commission had not established credibility. These are men of good sense. They would rather not work than undertake a task which they felt might jeopardize their good names.

DIFFERING VIEWS AMONG OPPOSITION LEADERS

HK090020 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Leaders of the opposition raised political and economic issues against the government even as they took divergent stands on the manner with which to end the rule of President Marcos. While some leaders of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) were for the resignation of the president, certain members of the organization proposed that the president submit himself to an election to gauge the real sentiment of the people. The leaders expressed their views in a peaceful rally in Tondo, which was denied a permit by Mayor Begatsing early this week. Conspicuously absent in the Tondo rally were Lakas ng Bayan leaders senators Lorenzo Tanada and Jose Diokno, whose planned rally on October 5 was called off for lack of permit. The rally speakers zeroed in on the national leadership, with a proposal that President Marcos face a new election even before his term is over.

AQUINO'S BROTHER DISCLOSES WORK STOPPAGE PLANScheme Would Paralyze Business

HK100251 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 8 Oct 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] A brother of former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr. yesterday disclosed that the opposition has plans to paralyze the nation's business, transportation, hotel, and academic sectors by advocating work stoppage for at least a week to force President Marcos to step down.

Speaking before the country's top businessmen during the first joint meeting of the Rotary Club at the Manila Hilton yesterday, Agapito "Butz" Aquino said the opposition six-point strategy consists of:

1. Boycott of all classes by students and a six-month vacation leave of all school-teachers;
2. A sit-down strike by jeep, bus, and taxi drivers, which the Pasant Masda and the 14,000-strong Philippine Drivers' Association are joining;
3. A three-month strike by movie actors and actresses and the closure for at least a week of all movie theaters;
4. A mass walkout by waiters in five-star hotels especially those located in Makati;
5. A sit-down strike by urban poor; and
6. Closure of business establishments, although this last point is still under discussion.

Although the opposition is not openly advocating non-payment of taxes as part of its civil disobedience campaign, Aquino said the move would be a "last resort." The brother of the slain senator also disclosed that Jaime, Cardinal Sin, with whom the opposition members have been consulting regularly, has expressed his support to the opposition plans. He said Sin had stressed that all mass actions should be "peaceful but militant."

Calling on all influential groups to support the bloodless campaign for reforms, the actor-turned-politician said the opposition and its supporters were "ready to suffer economically for the sake of truth, justice, freedom, and democracy." He said the senator's widow Corazon would not participate in the nomination of two additional members to the Tolentino Commission because their family did not believe in the commission. He also said the addition of more members to the body would mean that the opposition would have only two representatives against six presidential appointees.

He declined to name the opposition's replacement for President Marcos in case the latter resigns "because the same fate as Ninoy's might befall him."

The late senator's younger brother lamented the suppression of press freedom in the country, but he said the opposition had its own "mouth media."

"Mouth media" is the spread of news and plans on rallies and other forms of mass action by word of mouth, distribution of leaflets outside parishes, and phone calls made by Opposition supporters to at least 20 other people.

The Justice for Aquino, Justice of All (JAJA) Movement will assign marshals who will isolate troublemakers as a form of safeguard against possible infiltration of mass actions by provocateurs. The JAJA, which started with 20 organizations, now has 67 member-organizations.

Paper Views Opposition Plan

HK101340 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 10 Oct 83 p 6

[Editorial: "A Disconcerting Move"]

[Text] The chances are most Filipinos will view dimly the plans of the opposition groups to dislocate the normal flow of life in the country through work stoppage, particularly the functions of those that directly serve the public, like drivers of public transport, teachers, waiters, although the waiters mentioned were those who work in top-of-the-line hotels and therefore may not affect much the lives of the majority, but these give an idea of what the anti-government factions are up to.

The objective of this mass action is said to be the toppling of President Marcos, who it is expected to step down from office once the nation's workday life is paralyzed. So, the scheme comes on strong as a form of blackmail, ostensibly aimed at one man, but in its effects spreading a pall of gloom over the country, not to mention the material setbacks ordinary wage-earners will suffer, for many of them will surely not be able to report for work.

The conspiracy, which reportedly has the blessing of Jaime Cardinal Sin, is envisaged as peaceful, and that might be so, at least in physical terms, but it is really violent in nature for it bespeaks anarchy, not to mention the fact that it does violence to the equanimity of the people and their hopes of riding out the present economic turbulence, considering the effects of even a week's counter-productive action on the morale and the production flow of workers.

The opposition is said to hold in reserve its other brainstorm, that of calling on citizens to dispense with paying their taxes, again in an effort to force the President to withdraw from the political scene. This will be done, it was said, as a last resort. But the stoppage-of-work plot appears already to be quite extreme, a last resort in form and substance. The opposition probably feels that this piece of action will do what the tickertape and confetti demonstrations have not done in disrupting the normal rhythms of life in the country, which have remained unbroken despite the manifestations of crowds in the streets displaying overt support for the anti-government forces. True, these crowds represent only a small fraction of the total population of the country. So, something more militant is required to galvanize the rest of the people.

The majority of the national constituency, as it happens, supports the present government. So, what the opposition should do to win them is to prepare at this time for a presidential election, which is the proper venue for displacing an incumbent government in a democracy, through the presentation of a cogent program of government that would convince the voters that the hope for a better future for this country lies in the leadership and wisdom of the opposition.

VIRATA REMAINS CRITICAL OF MARTIAL LAW

OW120655 Hong Kong AFP in English 0504 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Manila, Oct. 12 (AFP) -- Prime Minister Cesar Virata remained undisturbed by reports that his recent statement that martial law would not help the economy recover had irked President Ferdinand Marcos, official sources close to the premier said here today. The sources confirmed the English-language BULLETIN TODAY's report that Mr Virata stood by his statement and learned of Mr Marcos' "displeasure" from the local press.

Mr Virata told a news conference Friday that he did not believe reimposition of martial law (would end) the country's political unrest and economic problems following the August 21 murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. He also reiterated an earlier statement in which he did not discount the possibility that "some elements" in government might have been involved in the killing, which Mr Marcos has blamed on communist insurgents.

Pro-government dailies reported Sunday that Mr Marcos, who has been president since 1965 and who ruled by martial law from September 1972 to January 1981, had chided the premier Saturday about the statement. Quoting presidential palace sources, the dailies said the president, who recently threatened to declare martial law if his opponents "force my hand," had told Mr Virata to consult him before making sensitive statements.

Mr Virata, who is concurrently finance minister, has enjoyed a reputation here and abroad for his candor and integrity.

28 KILLED IN SOUTHERN LEYTE GUN BATTLE

HK130128 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Fifteen New People's Army terrorists, eight PC [Philippine Constabulary] soldiers, and five militiamen were killed in a fierce gun battle at the outskirts of Hinunangan town in Southern Leyte last Monday. Authorities reported that a 32-man PC patrol, aided by 7 militiamen, encountered more than 60 terrorists at Barangay (Patol) and Barangay (Tuburan) at about 1330. The terrorists were holding a meeting when the troops surrounded them. Instead of giving up, the dissidents stood their ground and engaged the soldiers in a gun battle. The names of the terrorists were not immediately available. Only the five militiamen were identified. The names of the slain PC soldiers were withheld pending notification of their next of kin.

GOVERNMENT STEPS UP DRIVE AGAINST OVERPRICING

HK130122 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The government campaign against hoarding and overpricing of prime commodities is being intensified, as four store owners were charged with price violations and three more stores were closed. A PC [Philippine Constabulary] task force was also fielded to augment the 300 price enforcement teams monitoring prices in Metro Manila.

Manila Vice Governor Ismail Mathay Jr said price enforcing teams were ordered to concentrate on hoarders who are causing artificial shortages of food items such as sugar. The price of sugar per kilo has soared from 5 to 6 pesos, and sugar was reported very scarce in retail outlets.

At the same time, Food Minister Jesus Tancianco said Kadiwa centers throughout the country will continue to sell commodities at old prices. He also assured that there is enough supply of commodities in the Kadiwa outlets to meet demands.

Stores Closed for Overpricing

OW121332 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Excerpt] More price teams were fielded today, and more stores were closed in Metro Manila for violating price ceilings of basic commodities, and David Nye reports.

[Begin Nye recording] The price stabilization council's squad padlocked three establishments guilty of selling products at exorbitant prices. Ordered closed were (Mardato) general merchandising and (Imelda's) grocery in (Visoria), and (Insudor) bakery in Makati. Consumers complained that these stores were selling basic commodities 20 percent higher than the allowable prices.

Meanwhile, responding to reports that prices of basic food commodities were increased, Manila Mayor Ramon Bagatsing this morning conducted a surprise inspection of various public markets in Manila's busy downtown district. One of these was reportedly selling food above the ceiling prices was the (Kingta) market. To mayor Bagatsing's and vice mayor (James) Barder's surprise, none of the items such as pork, rice, eggs, and chicken were sold beyond the allowable price ceiling. [end recording]

'HIGHEST PRIORITY' GIVEN TO FOREIGN DEBT ISSUE

HK130222 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 12 Oct 83 p 16

[Text] The government is giving the "highest priority" to the roll-over of the country's indebtedness as a measure to help the economy recover. Top business sources said this was disclosed to them by President Marcos in his dialog with businessmen October 3 at Malacanang. The dialog discussed possible measures which the government and the private sector could take to boost the economy.

The sources said the rollover was crucial to the government's goal of bridging its huge balance of payments deficit which reached \$1.36 billion during the first nine months of the year. They quoted the president as saying that the country's capital accounts were short by almost \$4 billion as almost all dollar deposits were withdrawn at the height of the frenzy that gripped Metro Manila after the slaying of former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr. The sources said the government has yet to successfully convince foreign banks to agree to the roll-over of an undisclosed amount.

The roll-over, it was revealed, may be particularly difficult to obtain, the sources said. Many foreign creditors of the Philippines are withholding their financial support because of what they perceive to be the uncertain political climate in the country.

One of the things these banks will definitely be looking for as a basis for continuing their support to the Philippines is the outcome of the government's pending negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for more than \$600 million in standby credit.

An IMF mission is in town to follow up talks held earlier with Philippine monetary officials led by Prime Minister Cesar Virata in Washington.

The sources also said the president's October 3 dialogue with top business leaders touched on the recent spate of demonstrations which, the president observed, only heightened the "image of instability." They added that the president, in effect, also said that "we must stop the throwing of confetti and other foolishness."

However, one businessmen, the sources said, stood up and claimed that the demonstrations were the public's legitimate and constitutional response to vital issues and should not readily be identified with the radicals and miscreants of society.

The same businessman, the sources revealed, also referred to the president's inclination to blame the communist for Aquino's death. The chief executive, in turn, told the business leaders that at the moment, the assassination appeared communist-motivated.

But should it be otherwise the president added "the guilty party should be penalized by all means."

The sources also said that the president disclosed that he has warned a friend who was suspected of dollar salting to stop his activities or face the consequences.

GOVERNMENT MAY STOP GUARANTEES OF PRIVATE LOANS

OW081239 Hong Kong AFP in English 1118 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Manila, Oct. 8 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos has ordered his cabinet to study a proposal to discontinue government guarantees for private-sector project loans, the presidential palace said today. The move would restrict the outflow of foreign exchange in view of the 21.4 percent devaluation of the peso this week and prevent repetitions of failures in which the government had to assume foreign loans, the palace said.

The peso devaluation was a condition for approval of International Monetary Fund (IMF) credit to help solve the country's worsening balance of payments (BOP) deficit, which totalled 1,362 billion dollars at the end of the last quarter.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata, who is concurrently finance minister, yesterday said the IMF was willing to extend 300 million dollars in new loans but insisted on austerity measures topped by the devaluation. The palace said under the proposal to be considered by the Cabinet, the private sector would be held fully responsible for its foreign borrowings.

At present, government loan guarantees are extended by the Philippine Foreign Loan and Guarantee Corp. (Philguarantee), the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP), and the Philippine National Bank (PNB). The Philippines' total foreign debt is now over 18 billion dollars.

MRS MARCOS LAUNCHES FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAM

HK092359 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] A nationwide food production program was launched yesterday by the first lady, Mrs Imelda Marcos. The food program is described as much bigger and more sophisticated than the green revolution launched several years ago.

Mrs Marcos, who is secretary-general of the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran [national livelihood program] said she will see to it that the food production program will have ample fund support. She also said the government will provide proper coordination among production, processing, financing, and marketing of the produce. She said the national food production program will be given impetus during the rainy season and when prices are frozen during the 2 months. The first lady said the primary aim of the food program is to help the people meet the problem of rising prices.

The program was launched with the start of a pilot project in the Malacanang grounds. The project will be adopted by all barangays in Metro Manila and nationwide.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

14

OCT.

1983

